



A Weekly Journal of Pharmacy and the Drug-trade.

ESTABLISHED 1859.

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CIRCULARS AND PRICE-LISTS.

HOW TO DISTRIBUTE THEM TO THE DRUG-TRADE.

MANY of the best advertisers in the drug-trade have endorsed our view that it is more effective as well as cheaper to distribute circulars and price-lists stitched up in *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST* than to send them singly by post. We make such insets in the *C. & D.* notable by the fact that we only receive them twice a year for distribution, and we ensure that they get into the hands of the right people. We would advise those who think of having an inset in our Summer number (July 26, 1902) to write to our Publisher for particulars. He will also give assistance, if required, in designing or arranging insets.

Summary.

THREE Beecham actions are reported on p. 860.

SEVERAL NOVELTIES are illustrated and described (p. 857).

OPIMUM is to be cheaper, owing to the crop being exceptionally large (p. 849).

MR. JAMES REID discourses on the advantages of chemists' price lists (p. 867).

THE GENERAL MEDICAL COUNCIL is now in session, and we report what is taking place (p. 864).

THE names of several doctors and dentists have been removed from the registers this week (p. 864).

THREE DAYS' HOLIDAY appears to be the rule for London factories in Coronation week (p. 851).

THE PHARMACEUTICAL COUNCIL-ELECTION has resulted in the return of all the old members (p. 845).

"GERMAN THOROUGHNESS" is still quite so, we gather from the *Pharmaceutische Zeitung* (p. 850).

THE last salt given to students in our Corner was a good exercise to them. Particulars on p. 826.

WEAK LIME-WATER, sweet spirit of nitre, and Gregory's powder have brought retailers into court (p. 861).

OUR TOWN TRAVELLER has gathered a lot of interesting and useful information in his walks round town (p. 854).

WINE-LICENCE HOLDERS should note the proposed alteration of the law regarding the granting of such licences (p. 851).

THE ROGERS BROTHERS' FAILURE has brought several of the persons concerned into court on a criminal charge (p. 828).

JOSEPH MILNE, the manager accused by Lewis & Burrows (Limited) of misappropriating cash, has been acquitted (p. 846).

LIQUID DISINFECTANTS containing scheduled poisons should henceforth be put in bottles "distinguishable by touch" (p. 845).

SOME GOOD SPEECHES were made at the Pharmaceutical Society's dinner on Tuesday evening. We report them on p. 838 *et seq.*

CHINESE WOOD-OIL is the best and cheapest of natural varnishes. Dr. Augustine Henry contributes an article about it (p. 873).

THE PUBLIC DISPENSERS' ASSOCIATION proposes not to admit any more members who are not qualified under the Pharmacy Act (p. 857).

MR. E. J. PARRY protests against Schimmel's report claiming for its publishers originality which belongs to English workers (p. 866).

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain was uncommonly quiet, and was absolutely featureless (p. 841).

THE RESULTS of Messrs. Ayrton & Saunders's buying competition are mentioned on p. 859. Mr. E. J. Morris, of Handsworth, gets the first prize (100*l.*)

THREE MONTHS OF SCHEDULING sensibly diminished the number of fatalities from carbolic acid in 1900. So the Registrar-General's report shows (p. 849).

THE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS give emphasis to the illustrated article on the South African drug trade which a special representative contributes to this issue (p. 832).

A WATER-FOUNTAIN is one of the nicest things to have in one's pharmacy during the hot weather. Mr. G. Morrey tells how to make it, in an illustrated article on p. 874.

DR. THORPE and one of his assistants have isolated an alkaloid from yew, which they call taxine: whether it is the poisonous principle or not remains to be proved (p. 864).

THE Cardiff dental decision should not be difficult to upset on appeal, "X-rayser" thinks (p. 847), and correspondents of that opinion offer contributions to an appeal fund (p. 866).

ARTICLES showing an advance on the markets include cinnamon, cod-liver oil, menthol, phenacetin, and Japanese wax. Cocaine is lower, quinine is lifeless in second hands, and shellac is easier (p. 869).

LIQUOR BISMUTHI can be easily and quickly made by a new process, described by Mr. Wm. Duncan on p. 852. He also makes suggestive statements regarding the constitution of bismuth ammonio-citrate.

THE Dublin Magistrate has held (p. 860) that compounding *per se* by unqualified persons is not an infringement of the Pharmacy Act (Ireland), but the Pharmaceutical Council is to attack the matter in another way (p. 850).

Corner for Students.

CONDUCTED BY LEONARD DOBBIN, PH.D.

REPORTS.

The powder distributed to students on April 30 consisted of equal parts by weight of aluminium potassium sulphate (potash alum), zinc sulphate, and magnesium sulphate.

The calculated composition of such a mixture is—

Zn	...	...	...	...	7.6
Al	...	...	...	...	1.9
Mg	...	...	...	...	3.3
K	...	...	...	...	2.7
SO ₄	...	...	...	...	37.6
H ₂ O	...	...	...	...	46.9
					100.0

The powder was free from any noteworthy traces of impurities.

Samples of the powder were distributed to seventy-one students, and forty-three reports were sent in for examination.

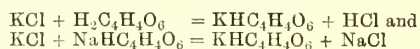
All our correspondents succeeded in detecting the sulphuric radical. The failures in the detection of the various metallic radicals were: Aluminium, 1; zinc, 2; magnesium, 9; potassium, 3. Six students failed to observe the abundant liberation of water when the powder was heated in a dry tube.

Although there were no analytical difficulties connected with this month's exercise, and although high marks have been attained by a large proportion of our correspondents, yet several subjects for general remark are suggested by some of the errors which are common to a number of the reports submitted for examination.

The somewhat large proportion of failures to detect magnesium is most probably due to the fact that the separation of ammonium magnesium phosphate from dilute solutions only takes place after some time. By the successive addition of the various group-reagents considerable dilution of the solution under examination is certain to take place, and the student should take care to concentrate it again by evaporation before proceeding to test for magnesium. The presence of any considerable quantity of certain ammonium salts (of which ammonium oxalate is a notable example) must be avoided if magnesium is to be tested for under the most favourable conditions. After the barium-group metals have been completely removed, or proved absent, it is advisable to evaporate the solution to dryness and ignite to drive out ammonium salts, then to dissolve the residue in a few drops of hot dilute hydrochloric acid, filter, and add ammonia in excess and then sodium or ammonium phosphate to a portion of the filtrate, and set the mixture aside for some hours if an immediate precipitate is not formed.

In testing for potassium, numerous correspondents rely for its detection on its being precipitated as potassium hydrogen tartrate. Apart from the fact that this precipitate is quite distinctly soluble in water, and that the test, in ordinary aqueous solution, is therefore not a very delicate one, it is a common usage to employ as the precipitating agent a concentrated solution of tartaric acid instead of a saturated solution of sodium hydrogen tartrate, although elaborate examination of the matter has shown that the latter reagent is by far the more suitable one to employ. The reason for the difference can be explained in a few words. Let us suppose that potassium chloride is the salt present in the solution under examination. The equations representing the

interaction of this salt with tartaric acid and with sodium hydrogen tartrate are respectively—



—i.e., besides the potassium hydrogen tartrate, free hydrochloric acid is formed in the first case, while sodium chloride is formed in the second. But strong acids, such as hydrochloric, nitric, &c., even in dilute solution, seriously interfere with the precipitation of potassium hydrogen tartrate, and so greatly affect the delicacy of the test.

Several impurities which the powder did not really contain were each reported present by various students. The commonest are calcium and chloride. Iron was also reported as a noteworthy impurity, whereas in reality there were barely recognisable traces present. Those students who found chloride in the aqueous solution of the powder should attend carefully to the thorough cleansing of their test-tubes, &c., and should use distilled water for rinsing these and for the general purposes of their analyses; those who found it in the sodium-carbonate extract should, in addition, examine their sodium carbonate for traces of chloride. The presence of the calcium may be due to the use of ordinary instead of distilled water, or, more likely, to the employment of filter-papers which contain traces of calcium compounds (insoluble in water but soluble in acids) for the filtration of acid liquids. Iron-contamination may have been introduced in impure acids or ammonium chloride, or it also may have been derived from filter-papers.

The misconception seems to be prevalent in the minds of a section of our correspondents that special reagents for the detection of individual metallic and acid radicals can be safely applied to liquids which contain several salts in solution. Within certain limits it is, indeed, possible to employ such tests with safety, but the practice must be regulated by intimate knowledge of these limits, and of the possible interference of reactions due to radicals which may or may not have been detected. Side-by-side recognition of different radicals in complex mixtures, without carrying out separations, is a department of analysis which demands much all-round knowledge of the subject, and is one in which the skilled and circumspect analyst may excel. On the other hand, the indiscriminate application of special tests to such solutions as that obtained by dissolving the present mixture in water, is an analytical abuse more likely than almost any other to lead to confusion and error.

MARKS AWARDED FOR ANALYSES.

John G. Duncan (1st prize)	99	Ellesmere	...	...	92
J. Matthews (2nd prize)	98	Crucible	...	...	90
J. A. Hay	97	Irishman	...	...	90
Ergotæ	97	H. T. H.	...	...	89
Inception	97	Tad	...	...	89
Flora McDonald	97	Dangle	...	...	84
Gramophone	96	Photo	...	...	84
Iron	96	R. R. P. Hamblen	...	...	82
N. E. S. C.	96	Geo. C. Pine	...	...	82
Rosemary	96	Nemo	...	...	82
W. Moffatt	95	E. F. Carter	...	...	77
Geo. Shreeve	95	B. K. N.	...	...	77
E. G. Watts	95	F. E. Brooks	...	...	76
Lithium	95	Sulorac	...	...	75
Nestor	95	Inceptor	...	...	73
W. B. Reid	94	Manna Flake	...	...	72
Epoc	94	Retrac	...	...	72
Delta	94	Tinct. Calumbæ	...	...	70
Medicus	93	Somerled	...	...	68
Ooma	93	Westminster	...	...	66
Sidonai	93	G. H. Palmer	...	...	51
Alex. T. Hope	92				

PRIZES.

The First Prize for the best analysis has been awarded to
JOHN G. DUNCAN, c/o Mrs. Rowan, 7 Melgund Terrace,
Edinburgh.

The Second Prize has been awarded to

J. MATTHEWS, c/o Mr. Maxton, Abbey Corner, Kelso.

First Prize.—Any scientific book that is published at a price not greatly exceeding half-a-guinea may be taken as a first prize.

Second Prize.—Any scientific book which is sold for about five shillings may be taken as a second prize.

The students to whom prizes are awarded are requested to write at once to the Publisher naming the book or books they select.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

ERGOTE and FLORA McDONALD.—It is not quite accurate to say that the addition of potassium hydroxide in excess to the hydrochloric acid solution of the aluminium-hydroxide precipitate produced no precipitate. At a certain stage in the addition a precipitate of aluminium hydroxide was formed, but it dissolved when excess of the reagent was added.

IRON, ROSEMARY, NESTOR, IRISHMAN, and Others.—See the general remarks respecting the use of sodium hydrogen tartrate rather than tartaric acid as a test for potassium.

N. E. S. C.—You do not appear to have made any special examination for ammonium salts. Failure to observe the odour of ammonia on heating the original substance does not justify the omission, but rather indicates the need, of such special examination.

E. G. WATTS.—It is always advisable to apply some confirmatory test for zinc, after separation from the other metallic radicals has been effected. The ferrocyanide-test and Bunsen's film-tests are the most satisfactory. You do not describe any examination for potassium, sodium, and lithium in your systematic analysis.

LITHIUM.—The odour you observed on heating the powder with dilute hydrochloric acid was probably that of the hydrochloric acid alone. Your report, especially the account of the examination for acid radicals, is a little slender. See the general remarks about calcium as an impurity.

EPOC.—You prepared a solution, to be tested for acid radicals, by boiling the powder with sodium-carbonate solution, filtering, and then neutralising with acetic acid; yet you report that absence of any visible reaction with ferric chloride proved the absence of acetate from this solution. This requires explanation. Probably your solution of ferric chloride contains a great deal too much free hydrochloric acid. Testing for potassium by adding chloroplatinic acid to the original solution of such a mixture as the present one is not in accordance with refined analytical procedure, and should not be resorted to: the test is applicable to solutions free from ammonium salts and containing alkali metals only.

DELTA.—You should have sent a more detailed report. It does not appear that you proved the absence of ammonium salts, borates, or fluorides.

MEDICUS.—The trace of calcium that you found was probably derived from the filter-papers you used rather than from your porcelain dish. The glaze of porcelain is practically unattacked by boiling with most acid solutions.

OMA.—The iodine and potassium-hydroxide test which you used in examining the original solution of the powder for magnesium is not applicable to mixtures generally (although it did not fail in the present instance). See also second sentence of reply to "EPOC."

SIDONAL.—The precipitate of potassium hydrogen tartrate is crystalline, not gelatinous. In adding tartaric acid to the original solution of the powder you do not appear to have considered the possible formation of insoluble zinc, aluminium, or magnesium tartrate. See also second sentence of reply to "EPOC."

ALEX. T. HOPE.—Test your hydrochloric acid for iron by means of a solution of potassium ferrocyanide freshly made for the purpose; and test the solution of potassium ferrocyanide you ordinarily employ, for decomposition-products (which yield a green solution on acidulation), by means of hydrochloric acid known to be free from iron.

ELLESMERE.—The magnesium present in the powder was more than a trace. You must have tested for magnesium in a very dilute solution. Note that warming retards the precipitation of ammonium magnesium phosphate.

H. T. H.—You must have failed to apply Carnot's test for potassium in the manner described in the "Corner." Follow the directions literally, noting that the presence of much water *must* be avoided.

TAD.—Potassium hydroxide should not be used instead of sodium carbonate in preparing the solution to be tested for acid radicals. The chloride you found was probably an impurity present in the potassium hydroxide you used for this purpose.

DANGLE.—Solutions of ferrous salts are oxidised, not reduced by boiling with nitric acid. There was no borate in the powder.

R. R. P. HAMBLEN.—The precipitate you obtained by adding ammonium acetate and sodium phosphate to the original solution of the powder contained ammonium magnesium phosphate, and probably some zinc phosphate, as well as aluminium phosphate.

NEMO.—The pungent odour you observed on heating the powder with sulphuric acid was simply due to the sulphuric acid. It is superfluous to add barium chloride along with the chlorine water when testing for sulphite in the solution obtained by dissolving a supposed precipitate of barium sulphite in hydrochloric acid: chlorine-water alone is sufficient.

SULORAC.—No marks whatever are given for equations, as ability to write these has nothing to do with analytical skill.

INCEPTOR.—We cannot suggest any satisfactory explanation for your failure to obtain a precipitate of zinc sulphide on adding ammonium sulphide to the filtrate from the aluminium-hydroxide precipitate.

RETRAC.—There was a residue, insoluble in water, left behind on evaporating the filtrate from the iron group to dryness after the addition of sodium phosphate, but you must have overlooked it. It consisted of ammonium magnesium phosphate.

TINCT. CALUMBE.—The browning of turmeric paper upon moistening it with a liquid containing hydrochloric acid, and then drying it, does not necessarily indicate the presence of boric acid, as hydrochloric acid alone will produce a somewhat similar effect. A drop of sodium hydroxide should be applied to the brown stain to complete the test.

SOMERLED.—Your report does not indicate that you tested for the presence of the barium group or of magnesium. We have not been able to obtain the reactions for sulphites which you report.

WESTMINSTER.—Nessler's reagent is too delicate as a test for ammonia to be used for most ordinary qualitative purposes. The distilled water of most laboratories contains enough dissolved ammonia to yield a distinct reaction with "Nessler."

G. H. PALMER.—Even assuming that a precipitate was produced on passing hydrogen sulphide through an acidulated solution of the powder, this would not prove the presence of a ferric salt. Many other oxidising agents besides ferric salts precipitate sulphur from hydrogen sulphide.

English News.

Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

Brevities.

A man named Saunders was remanded at Bow Street on May 26 on a charge of stealing a gold watch and chain, value 20*l.*, the property of Mr. John Brown, druggist, High Holborn, W.C.

The Huddersfield Town Council has accepted the tender of Mr. Ralph Cuthbert, chemist and druggist, of 12 Westgate, Huddersfield, for the supply of drugs to the Corporation for the ensuing year.

At the Christchurch County Court on May 26 Mr. G. E. Bridge, chemist and druggist, Bournemouth, obtained judgment against a livery-stable keeper of Southbourne for 10*l.* 13*s.* for damages done to his (Mr. Bridge's) brougham.

On May 24 John Roberts was remanded at Andover on a charge of stealing a syringe and two cases of surgical instruments, valued at 5*l.*, from the surgery of Dr. E. A. Farr, of Heath House, Andover.

Last week a quantity of photographic chemicals were stolen from a canvas tent at Shipley. As some of the chemicals were poisonous, and it is probable that boys were the robbers, the fear is expressed that these dangerous articles may fall into the hands of children, and a warning has been given in the local Press.

An errand-boy named William James was charged at Nottingham on May 21 with stealing a quantity of medicines and powders, value 8*s.*, belonging to his employer, Mr. J. Chambers, chemist, Arnold. The lad was sent out to deliver and post a number of packets, but instead he kept the packets and the postage-money. He was handed over to the care of his grandfather, on the latter paying 1*l.* costs.

Mr. R. C. Andrews, chemist and druggist, will supply drugs to the Winchester Board of Guardians for the current year.

James Whitby, described as a chemist's assistant, was fined 10s. and costs at Warrington on May 23 for travelling on the L. & N.W. Railway without having paid his fare.

On May 23 the wine-licence formerly held by Mr. Francis Blake Wride, chemist and druggist, at 34 High Street, Shirley, Southampton, was transferred to Mr. Arthur George Dunford.

At Lambeth on May 28, Henry Harris, of Neate Street, Camberwell, was fined 10l. and 4s. costs for having sent cask of calcium by rail without distinctly marking the nature of the goods on the outside of the package or giving notice to the railway company.

At the Manchester Police Court on May 27, Frederick Spencer, a chemist in the employment of Messrs. Lewis's, 45 Market Street, Manchester, was charged, with five other assistants of the same firm, with stealing perfumes, brushes, &c., from the drug-department, and was committed for trial.

Arthur Russell and William Hammerton, the two men who broke into the shop of Mr. L. Salter, chemist and druggist, at 2 Bradninch Terrace, Southall (see *C. & D.*, May 10, page 717) were each sentenced to five years' penal servitude and five years' police supervision at the Middlesex Sessions on May 24.

The Southmolton Board of Guardians on May 22 discussed the recommendation of the Local Government Board that Guardians should provide expensive drugs and medicines instead of the medical officers. The Board decided that as the present plan had worked well for many years they did not see their way to make any alteration.

Analysts' Reports.

During the past quarter thirty samples of drugs were taken in Kent for analysis. Of these only one was certified as being adulterated—a sample of beeswax, which contained 30 per cent. of paraffin-wax.

The public analyst for Hampshire states that the percentage of adulterated samples during the quarter ended March 25 had been 7.87. With the exception of one sample of brandy, milk and butter were the only articles found to have been adulterated.

Cricket.

Boots Athletic C.C. (First Eleven) *v.* Newstead C.C.—Played on May 24 at Newstead, Boots winning by 43 runs to 38.

Boots Athletic (Second Eleven) *v.* Y.M.C.A.—Played on Boots' ground at Nottingham on May 24, Boots winning by 47 runs to Y.M.C.A. 27.

"Hawley" C.C. *v.* Kindrug C.C.—Played at Finsbury Park on May 24, with the following result:—Hawley C.C., 31; Kindrug C.C., 83 for 4 wickets.

Davy Hill's C.C. *v.* Burgoyne's C.C.—Played at Honor Oak on May 24. Scores: D.H.C.C., 73; Burgoyne's C.C., 7. For the winners C. Parker scored 27. G. Tombs captured 6 wickets for 6 runs, and E. Sibley 4 wickets for 1.

London College *v.* South London School of Pharmacy.—Played at Nunhead on May 24. London College batted first, and made 19, while Muter's knocked off 30. In the second innings London College managed 45 (Hands 15), and Muter's scored 71, Turner having 29 to his credit. The bowling for South London School was very creditable, Ross taking eight wickets for 18.

Birmingham Notes.

Mr. W. F. Haydon, pharmaceutical chemist, has resigned the secretaryship of the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce, which he has held for the past twenty-two years.

On Tuesday last the shop and dwelling-house occupied by Mr. Beech, chemist, High Street, King's Heath, was sold by auction for 1,050l. It is freehold, rent 55l., and he has a lease of a few years to run.

Miss Braham has been appointed to the newly-created dispensership at the Homœopathic Hospital, Easy Row. She

was a pupil of Miss Britain at the John Bright Street Hospital, and holds the Apothecaries' Assistants' Certificate.

With the news of Lord Beauchamp's approaching marriage are revived the usual tales. He originated the "seidlitz-powder balls" while Governor of New South Wales, which were so called because he issued blue cards and white cards, which carried different privileges at these social functions. It was of him that the old lady claimed acquaintance because she had taken "his dear father's pills for many years."

The Welsh water-scheme is proving to be a very expensive business. The cost has up to the present exceeded estimates by two millions sterling, and we are in fear of being toothless on account of its want of hardness. A new trouble has now arisen: it is found that a minute organism, such as the Liverpool people encountered in their Vyrnwy water, has made its appearance, and 200,000l. will have to be spent in filter-beds at the Welsh end. This organism is called *Crenothrix polyspora*, and comes from peaty and marshy districts. It possesses the power of depositing ferric oxide in its gelatinous sheath. In a short time it completely chokes the passages and stops the flow of water, a 5-foot diameter tube becoming in two years' time reduced to 4 feet.

Alleged Frauds.

Edward Beauchamp Rogers, Algernon Wallis, Ransome Wallis, Shepherd James Ransome, Henry Everard Norman Rogers, Arthur James Ransome, and Joseph John Rolls Short appeared at the Mansion House on May 28 to answer charges of conspiring together to obtain money, valuable securities, and credit by false pretences. The information was sworn by Mr. J. B. Knight, senior examiner in the Department of the Official Receivers in Bankruptcy, who stated that the defendants Edward Beauchamp Rogers and Henry Everard Norman Rogers were until lately trading together in partnership, under the style of Messrs. Rogers Brothers, as produce-merchants, at 21 Mincing Lane, E.C., and 85 Great Tower Street, E.C.; the defendants Wallis were until lately in partnership as Wallis, Sons & Co., wholesale provision-merchants, at 5 Tooley Street, E.C.; the defendants Ransome traded as Messrs. S. & E. Ransome & Co., colonial and general merchants at 49 Leadenhall Street, E.C.; the defendant Short carried on business as Messrs. Thomas & Short, export and import merchants at 7 Crosby Square, E.C.; and Richard Martland Newton carried on business as a bristle and horsehair merchant at Upper Vauxhall Street, Manchester. Between June 30, 1890, and November 30, 1901, the defendants had been engaged in combination in putting off to various banks and firms their mutual acceptances and cheques for large sums as being genuine trade bills and cheques, whereas in fact they were given for the accommodation of each other. The total sum involved was 34,124l. A remand was granted for a week, all the defendants being admitted to bail in their own recognisances in 1,000l., and sureties in the same amount.

Chlorodyne in Cough-mixtures.

On May 28, at St. Pancras, Dr. Danford Thomas held an inquiry into the cause of death of John Wyde (41), a potman, living in Euston Road, N.W., who died after taking a dose of a cough-mixture obtained from a local chemist. The Coroner said the label on the bottle was simply "Knowles, dispenser, Euston, formerly dispenser to the French Hospital." Deceased's landlady said the mixture was very efficacious in the case of colds, but the chemist always warned people not to take too much of it at a dose. Dr. F. B. Mudd stated that there was chlorodyne in the mixture, and it should not be supplied by the chemist, because it might do harm to the patient. The Coroner: It contains morphia, and there are certain diseases to which morphia or opium does much harm. Dr. Mudd: It is a common thing for chemists to put chlorodyne in their mixtures. The Coroner: It relieves pain, and that is the reason they put it in. The people, never thinking of the harm it has done, go back to it, as they have got relief. There is a certain soothing-syrup which sends children to sleep, but then often they never awake again. Dr. Mudd said death was due to pneumonia, and a verdict of death from natural causes was returned.

The Week's Poisonings.

Twelve fatalities from poisoning are recorded since our last report, in only two of which were unscheduled poisons used. Sulphonal was taken in overdose by a retired army officer at South Kensington, and hydrochloric acid was taken by a retort-seller at Leytonstone, who had suffered much from dyspepsia. In the scheduled list, prussic acid was taken in three cases, and cyanide of potassium caused two deaths, while carbolic acid was responsible for three suicides, and arsenic and laudanum for one each. The prussic acid was taken by an Islington sculptor, by Mr. N. W. Frater, chemist and druggist, East Ham, and by a man named Heald, of Coggleshall. At the inquest on Mr. Heald, it was stated that a 1-oz. bottle containing Scheele's prussic acid was found on deceased, who had previously assisted Messrs. Poulton & Son, veterinary surgeons. Cyanide was taken by an Islington man who was afraid of blindness, and by a notorious coiner, named Edward Heavyside, who had been arrested by the Manchester police with about 15% of spurious silver coins in his possession, and who had the cyanide concealed in his cork leg. In opening an inquest at Norwich on May 21 on the body of a woman named Alice Drake, who committed suicide by taking carbolic acid, the City Coroner (Mr. R. W. Ladell) said that was the second death from carbolic acid he had inquired into during the past fortnight. People could purchase the poison without disclosing their name, and he did not think such facilities ought to be given.

Irish News.

Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

Medicines at Killarney.

The expense of medicines to the Killarney Union has been very high of late, and the Guardians have called for a sworn inquiry to be held into the matter.

Early-closing.

The druggists in the East-end of Belfast have joined with the grocers and arranged as a half-holiday each Tuesday from 2 o'clock during the summer months.

Personal.

Mr. Thomas J. English, L.P.S.I., Rathgar Road, Dublin, is the popular selection as Poor-law Guardian for the Rathmines township.

Mr. W. J. Baxter, J.P., M.C.P.S.I., has been re-elected President of the Coleraine branch of the Young Men's Christian Association.

At a meeting on May 26 of the Governors of the Armagh County Infirmary Mr. A. C. McBride, pharmaceutical chemist, Armagh, who had acted as Registrar, was appointed Secretary of the institution.

Dr. McWalter a Guardian.

Dr. J. C. McWalter, at the Poor-law election, the result of which was declared on May 27, was elected a Guardian for the North City Ward of the North Dublin Union. He was almost at the top of the poll, securing a larger number of votes than the Lord Mayor of Dublin (Mr. T. C. Harrington, M.P.), who is one of the Conncillors for the ward in the Corporation. Dr. McWalter has also been returned as Guardian for the South City Ward, in the South Dublin Union, so that he will have a seat on both the City Boards of Guardians.

Presentation.

Mr. W. F. Moore, of the firm of Hugh Moore & Alexander (Limited), chemists and druggists, Dublin, was last week the recipient of a gold watch and chain and an illuminated address from the congregation of Rutland Square Presbyterian Church, on the occasion of his resignation of the position of treasurer of the church after twenty-five years' service. Mrs. Moore was at the same time presented with a handsome silver tea-service.

Business Change.

Mr. A. Galashan, L.P.S.I., late manager of Dr. Merrin's Medical Hall, Lower Camden Street, Dublin, has opened a pharmacy two doors away from his late employer's shop, and on premises formerly occupied as a drug-store by a relative of Dr. Merrin.

Cork Exhibits.

The *Cork Examiner* for last week contains appreciative notices of the goods which the Cork Chemical and Drug Company (Limited) and The Shandon Chemical Works are showing at the Cork Exhibition. The former company is the modern form of N. Harrington & Son, whilst the latter is carried on by Messrs. Harrington Brothers, whose London office is at Oliver's Yard, Aldersgate Street, E.C.

Cost of Medicines.

For several days past an inquiry has been held in the Belfast workhouse by Dr. Joseph Smyth, medical inspector Local Government Board, relative to the high expenditure on medicines and medical and surgical appliances in the workhouse and dispensaries. Mr. M. Campbell, who has been dispenser for the past eighteen months, said the medicines and appliances were ordered by him under the approval and signature of the medical officers. He admitted that the use of fifty-three reams of paper, at a cost of 22*l.* 18*s.*, for the six months was a big item. The nurses got the paper for various purposes, and he drew their attention to the extravagant use of it. The use of 86 cwt. of linseed-meal, at 24*s.* per cwt., was also large. Black draught was an expensive mixture very largely used; "white mixture," which he compounded himself, was more economical. The outlay for tablets was much greater than if they were compounded in the surgery. For air-cushions the price according to contract should have been 3*s.* He saw in the invoice that they were marked "special," and charged 8*s.* 6*d.* each. Mr. Benjamin Clarke, of the contracting firm, admitted having made a mistake in altering, without authority, the order for the rubber air-cushions. He supplied the red rubber because the winsey had been returned on several occasions. He also had nothing in writing to justify him in overriding his contract by supplying spittoons at 18*s.* per doz. instead of at 3*s.* 6*d.* per doz. Dr. David Burns, senior medical officer and house-surgeon, said the divided responsibility was the source of leakage. Lint and cotton-wool were articles that lent themselves most to waste, because of the inexperience of the nurses. 2,032 lbs. in six months was, he admitted, a large quantity of lint in these days. The evidence will be submitted to the Local Government Board.

Scotch News.

Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

Students' Rambles.

On May 22 a botanical excursion to Garelochhead was indulged in by the students and demonstrators of the Glasgow School of Pharmacy. A most enjoyable day was spent, the party sailing from Craigendoran, and a number of interesting botanical specimens were obtained.

On Victoria Day, May 22, about thirty students of the West of Scotland College of Pharmacy had an excursion to the Falls of Clyde, Lanark, with their principal (Mr. T. S. Barrie). On arrival at the falls the party was photographed, and a botanical search was entered upon, a large number of splendid specimens being collected. Corra Lynn and the Bonnington Fall having been photographed and admired, the students on the way back to Lanark halted for a game at football.

An Opening.

In a letter recently sent from Algiers to Mr. Charles Kerr, pharmaceutical chemist, Dundee, the writer remarks that the English doctor at Birmandries says there is a splendid opening for an English chemist in Algiers. The chemists there are most unsatisfactory, and the writer orders all his medicines direct from Mr. Kerr. The weather is uncertain, "but the fine days are magnificent."

Edinburgh Pharmacy Athletic Club.

The annual sports were held on May 22 at Powderhall Grounds, Edinburgh. An excellent programme, including foot and cycle races, five-a-side football tie, and a tug-of-war competition was provided, and a record entry of competitors was made. During the evening a collection was made for the aid of the injured at the Ibrox Park disaster, and this, along with a donation from the club funds, will be handed over to the "Scottish Referee" Shilling Fund.

The preliminary ties of the five-a-side football competition for possession of the Anderson Challenge Cup were played on May 21, and resulted as follows:—

First Round.—Pottage's beat Raimes, Clark & Co.'s by 2 goals to 1 point. Inman's beat Macfarlan's by 2 points to 1 point. T. & H. Smith's beat Duncan, Flockhart & Co.'s by 1 goal 2 points to nil.

Second Round.—Inman's beat Pottage's by 2 goals 2 points to nil.

Glasgow Notes.

Judging from the display of photographic material in chemists' windows, even in working-class districts, that side-line is growing in popularity.

The order of the day from the Trade Association is that the advanced prices of the agreement entered into some months ago are to be loyally maintained until further notice.

A local chemist who recently advertised three weeks running for an apprentice had only one applicant, and he was a crippled dwarf, who had been recommended to try the craft as an easy calling.

Glasgow drapers have hitherto confined themselves mainly to their legitimate business, but some of the big central warehouses are now beginning to deal in soaps, perfumery, and certain proprietaries.

An abnormally dull and unprofitable winter is being followed by a quiet spring. Last year the exhibition explained everything. At present it is the facile but futile formula that money is scarce.

It used to be a distinguishing-mark of the superior pharmacy that its windows contained nothing but carboys and show-jars, but *autres temps autres mœurs*. Even genteel West-end pharmacies now have attractive displays of goods in the window.

Chemists are warned against an impostor who is going the rounds. He is tall, thin, of a sallow complexion, and has an American accent. He represents himself as an American "drug-store clerk," who has come over to "Yurrop" for the sake of his health, and after some general conversation contrives artfully to mention that he is embarrassed owing to his remittance being overdue, and that a small "temporary loan" would be most acceptable. The man seems to have some knowledge of the American drug-trade and is very plausible.

Chemists' Bowling.

The annual bowling-match between teams representing the wholesale and retail trade in Glasgow was played on May 23 on Hillhead Green. The weather was fine, and the turf in excellent condition. After a most enjoyable game the wholesale representatives were the winners by a majority of seventeen shots. The following were the teams:

<i>Wholesale.</i>	<i>Retail.</i>
R. McAdam	G. Robertson
G. Mackay	G. S. Kitchen
H. Thomson	W. L. Currie
W. Greig (skip)	J. Moir (skip)
= 20 shots.	= 17 shots.
J. Walker	D. Moir
M. Wallace	R. Gordon
D. Houston	T. Adam
J. Cairncross (skip)	W. Galbraith (skip)
= 27 shots.	= 13 shots.

Glasgow Chemists' Trade Association.

It has been decided by the Executive of the new Association to employ a paid canvasser to call on all chemists in Glasgow and the West of Scotland soliciting support for the new venture. The Cockburn tariff is to be observed meanwhile, and reports of the Association's doings are to be

sent to the trade journals, as there is a general feeling prevalent that the policy of secrecy had been a mistake. When the Association is on a proper business footing it is proposed to make overtures to other trade associations with a view to federation, so that manufacturers may be influenced to fix a minimum price for their products yielding a 20-per-cent. profit. There does not appear to be any active resistance to the Association's proposals, but local sympathy with its objects still appears somewhat apathetic.

French News.

(From our Paris Correspondent.)

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.—A little case was decided in one of the Paris police courts recently which has interested pharmacists here. The plaintiff was an assistant, who summoned his former employer (a pharmacist) for assault. There had been a difference between them in the pharmacy, and the employer called in a policeman to eject the assistant, but the latter declined to be forcibly put out of the *officine*. The pharmacist finally lost his temper, and the assault followed. The result was judgment for the plaintiff, with 100f. (4l.) damages and 25f. (1l.) fine.

POISONING BY BELLADONNA.—A correspondent writes from Valence that a Mme. Eugénie Arnaud, residing near there, was rather indisposed a few days ago, and tried to doctor herself by taking a glass of a beverage she had prepared some months previously by macerating in wine belladonna-root, which she had mistaken for gentian. She naturally found it had a very unpleasant taste, and her husband and a neighbour (Mme. Breynat) each took a glass of the concoction to try it. About an hour later all three persons were attacked with violent pains, and, no doctor being within call, they were treated by a neighbouring pharmacist. M. Arnaud and Mme. Breynat soon expired, after terrible suffering, but Mme. Arnaud owes her life to the fact that she drank the poisoned beverage hot, and vomited it after a few minutes.

A CHEMICAL-WORKS ABLAZE.—There was a big fire on Friday morning, May 23, at MM. L. Salles Fils' chemical-works at Ivry, near Paris, and damage to the extent of 600,000f. (24,000l.) was done. A workman was engaged in tarring wicker baskets intended to hold carboys of sulphuric acid. He let some tar fall on the fire over which he was heating his pot of tar, and a big flame sprang up, which set a pile of about a thousand wicker baskets alight. Before any effective assistance could be obtained the sulphuric-acid chamber was ablaze. There was an immense quantity of the acid stored in a reservoir, and when this gave way the acid flowed about, adding terror to the fire. The fire-brigades from half-a-dozen stations were quickly in attendance, and after three hours' work they mastered the conflagration.

AN INTERESTING CENTENARY.—The past week has seen quite an imposing celebration in Paris of the centenary of the organisation of the "House Surgeons" service in the Paris Hospitals. It was in 1802 that a decree was issued containing regulations for a service of *Internes en médecine*, who were entrusted with giving the necessary medical assistance to the sick and injured poor at any time of the day or night. Selected, as they usually are from the best men amongst the medical students, they are looked upon as an *élite* body of future practitioners, from whose ranks will issue the leading lights of French medical science. The celebration commenced last Saturday afternoon by a large meeting at the Trocadéro presided over by M. Waldeck Rousseau, the Prime Minister, and the audience was a representative one of French political and scientific men. In the evening a grand banquet was given at the Palais D'Orsay Hotel, Dr. Brouardel being in the chair. On Sunday a statue was unveiled at the Hôtel Dieu Hospital to the house surgeons who have died whilst on duty, who number about forty. The *fête* terminated on Monday evening by a gala performance at the Opéra-Comique. Working side by side with the house surgeons here are the hospital pharmacists, who do very useful work and enjoy a reputation and respect scarcely less than their colleagues of medicine. The pharmacists are appointed nominally for two years.

South African News.

(From our Correspondent.)

O.R.C. TRADE.—The Director of Customs for the Orange River Colony has issued a report on trading in 1901, which shows the value of goods imported at 718,438*l.*, as against 1,190,903*l.*, for the year 1898. The exports for 1901 were 22,693*l.*, and in 1898, 1,923,425*l.*

AN INSTANCE OF BRITISH INEPTITUDE has reached me from a prominent firm of South African buyers, who had occasion to purchase rather heavily towards the end of last year. Orders were placed in London both by cable and mail, and more than one of the favoured export firms showed their appreciation by close attention to requirements and quick despatch; but one house (a well-known London one) got their order by cable, and the goods were not in the buyer's hand when the mail left. They wrote saying that they could not get the shipment away, then allowed a month almost to slip before again communicating with the Cape firm, which nettled them not a little. If the home-firm could not get the goods shipped, surely a letter explaining the situation should have been sent. It is this kind of thing that diverts trade to other countries.

IS IT PEACE?—That is what the South African chemist was thinking out when the mail left. Of news, one way or the other, there is nothing definite. Rumours there are in plenty. No man cares to predict an ending to the war; indeed, to talk peace to a Cape chemist is apt to elicit laughter. But whatever happens in the near future in this connection, the simple fact remains that the trade maintains itself in a most remarkable manner. To say that business is good would be overstepping the mark; but it is by no means bad. During April a slump in the peninsula retail trade was in evidence, owing in a measure, perhaps, to the exodus of colonists to England for the Coronation, and a lack of visitors. Affairs at the Table Bay docks are still in a congested state, and chaos seems to be the order of the day. The permit system is still in full swing, while the military authorities close the line for civil traffic every now and again for a few days. The building-trade is brisk in drug-circles both in Cape Town and the suburbs, which means good business in fittings, &c., for some manufacturers.

PHARMACEUTICAL FEDERATION is a subject talked about in the various States in South Africa. Most probably pharmaceutical federation may come before the political. From a purely business standpoint the latter is the most sought for kind of federation, but in the absence of the outlook brightening there is no reason why the chemists of South Africa should not try to work out their own salvation, so far as their own affairs are concerned, by adjusting the existing anomalies in connection with acceptance of certificates. In Cape Colony the Government, acting in accordance with the Medical and Pharmacy Act, registers certain oversea certificates on sight, and among them most of the continental diplomas. The Cape Pharmacy Board is considering the matter of rejecting the foreign ones unless the Governments issuing them accept the British certificates, or will allow colonial chemists to practise in the colonies of the respective Governments, but the Board is taking a long time to come to a decision on the matter. The Natal Pharmacy Board does not accept anything outside Great Britain and Ireland, not even the Cape diploma, and this forms a barrier to any scheme of interchange of chemists' papers. The Governments of the Transvaal and Orange River Colony are at present "one-man" affairs, but to bring both territories into line would be a comparatively easy matter, if the authorities would give the local representatives a half-hour's hearing. Then the Cape and Natal should not be difficult to come together and unite with the other States for the elevation of pharmacy. If the Cape can carry out her programme regarding the continental diplomas, Natal would lose none of her dignity by throwing in her lot with the Cape, accepting such diplomas as are registered in that colony, and by forcing up her own standard to that required at the Cape in future examinations.

Colonial and Foreign News.

NO PHARMACY COMPANIES IN RUSSIA.—New regulations have been issued in Russia which require the proprietors of drug-stores to be pharmacists.

ANALYSIS OF FOODSTUFFS IN BRAZIL.—With reference to the notices which have appeared in this journal on the subject of the treatment in Brazil of articles of food and drink alleged to contain deleterious substances, the Board of Trade are now prepared to consider any applications which may be made to them, by consignors of goods which have been condemned by the Analytical Department at Rio de Janeiro, for samples of such goods to be re-analysed at the consignors' expense by competent chemists, on the goods being returned to the United Kingdom.

PATENTS AND TRADE-MARKS IN CUBA.—During the American occupation of Cuba, persons desiring insular protection for their inventions and trade-marks were required first to patent and register in the United States, and then record in Cuba certified copies of their U.S. patents and trade-mark registrations. The American intervention having come to an end, and the Cuban republic proclaimed, the new Government has made arrangements for granting patents for invention of seventeen years' duration, and trade-mark registration of fifteen years' duration renewable for similar terms. All documents must be in the Spanish language.

WHAT DUTCH CHEMISTS' ASSISTANTS WANT.—A meeting of the Dutch Pharmaceutical Assistants' Society was held recently in Holland to consider proposals for improving the position of assistants. It was decided to send a petition to the Pharmaceutical Society, asking proprietors to close their pharmacies at 9 P.M. in towns of 100,000 inhabitants or less, and at 10 P.M. in larger towns; also that assistants might be allowed a fortnight's holiday yearly, as well as two free evenings a week and a free Sunday every fortnight. The Medical Society is to be asked to use its influence to stop Sunday and evening consultations, and the Government is to be asked to consider ways and means of introducing Sunday-closing for pharmacies.

AUSTRIAN CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATIONS.—The strike of the Vienna pharmaceutical assistants is ended, an arrangement having been arrived at between the employers and the leaders of the strike movement. All the grievances were discussed at a joint meeting, at which representatives of the Government were also present, and a scheme was finally drawn up and accepted on both sides. The regulations come into force on June 1, and include a clause for closing Vienna pharmacies at 9 P.M. The demand for Sunday closing has been set aside. A free hour in the morning after night duty is to be granted by mutual arrangement. The working time of every assistant, exclusive of night duty and breaks for meals, is to be eight hours per day, and a fortnight's holiday is to be given.

WIESBADEN POISONING CASE.—A case of strychnine poisoning in Wiesbaden which has excited a good deal of attention is now ended. It appears that a Mrs. Heep had a prescription for salol-powders made up on August 18, 1900, at Siebert's drug-stores in Wiesbaden, and died shortly after taking one of them. On analysis the remaining powders were found to contain 0.3 to 0.5 gramme of strychnine. Otto Siebert, the owner of the stores, produced the two jars out of which the salol had been taken, and it was discovered that the salol-powder in one of them was strongly impregnated with strychnine. There was, however, no evidence to show how the strychnine got into the jar. Siebert was charged at the Wiesbaden County Court, on September 20, 1901, with the unauthorised sale of the salol, with not having observed the regulations regarding the keeping of poisons, and with having caused the death of Mrs. Heep through negligence. He was acquitted of the last charge, and sentenced on the first two to six weeks' imprisonment and 20*m.* fine. The Public Prosecutor appealed to the Imperial Court for a revision of the sentence, with the result that the first judgment was quashed and the case directed to the Frankfort Criminal Court, where it was heard on May 12, and Siebert was found guilty of homicide through negligence. He was sentenced to fifteen months' imprisonment.

South African Drug-trade.

First Impressions by a Special Representative of "The Chemist and Druggist" now in South Africa, with Notes on the Wholesale Houses of Cape Town, and Hints to British Houses for Betterment of Trade with South Africa.

SO much of special interest has appeared in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST concerning South Africa and its pharmacies that to complete the pharmaceutical record it becomes a most imperative that information should be published concerning the large wholesale houses, upon whose enterprise not only Cape Colony and Natal, but the Transvaal, Orange River Colony, and Rhodesia, and, on occasions, the military as well, have relied for their supply of drugs, surgical appliances, and medical comforts. Cape Town, the

of the suburbs, nestling deep in the shade of trees and shrubs—form an attraction which the wealth and beauty of South Africa find irresistible during a portion of the year.

The principal thoroughfare of the city—Adderley Street—is as well known in South Africa as Prince's Street to a Scotsman or Piccadilly to the rest of the world. It is a fine broad boulevard, with handsome buildings and shops, equalling many of the best in Manchester, Glasgow, or Liverpool. Three of the finest and best appointed are the



CAPE TOWN.

home of the three largest wholesale drug-houses of the colony—Lennon (Limited), Heynes, Mathew & Co., and P. J. Petersen & Co.—is a delightful town in many ways, except when the "south-easter" is blowing. Then the dust and wind take full possession, and sweeping across the Flats for the time being destroy the happiness and comfort of both the business man and pleasure-seeker. The first view of Table Bay and Mountain, as seen from the incoming ship at sunrise on a summer morning, is, to the weary seafarer, one of the most beautiful on earth. A closer connection scarcely realises expectations, for when one gets ashore in the teeth of the wind, and spends a whole day amidst Custom House officials, Cape boys, cabs, and dust, earlier ideas of the beautiful are liable to be shaken. Apart from that Cape Town is a fair city, and the environs—the Gardens, the Avenue, and the quaint Franco-Dutch houses

pharmacies of the firms referred to above, and despite some knowledge of South Africa and its enterprising business men, it came as a surprise to the writer, fresh from home, to be able to walk into pharmacies fitted and stocked with all that was latest in the drug-world, and at the same time having an appearance equal to the most select pharmacies of the superior watering-places of England—Folkestone, Eastbourne, Bournemouth, for instance. Perhaps this parallel was drawn because of the close proximity of the sea at all these places, and the abundance of foliage and spotlessly clean houses in all. It is not, however, the object of these notes to fully describe retail pharmacy in Cape Town, as so much has already appeared from time to time in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST on the topic, and your representative, in a somewhat curtailed stay in the peninsula, chiefly devoted his time to a deeply interesting and

pleasurable inspection of the wholesale houses. Here, again, to one who knows the wholesale houses of the old country fairly well, expectations were more than realised, and our younger brethren of the newly developed Southland are in the front rank of their particular branch of commerce. The size, order displayed, business acumen, and establishments generally compare favourably with most of the English first-class houses.

LENNON (LIMITED).

As regards extent of country in which this firm has branches and operates, it has an almost unique position in the drug-trade of the Empire. They are represented by going concerns in most of the important towns and centres in South Africa from Cape Town to Bulawayo, and from Durban to Mafeking. Yet "Lennons"—using their familiar

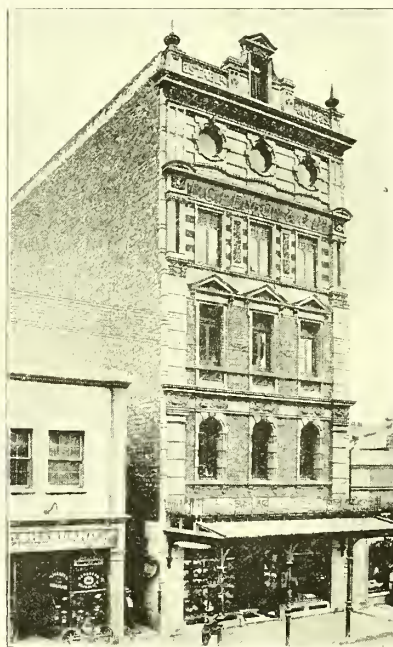


PREMISES OF LENNON (LIMITED) IN CAPE TOWN.

cognomen—like many more huge trading concerns, started in a very small way only half a century ago. In 1850 a Dr. Dunsterville, of Port Elizabeth, acquired a small dispensary, which he ran in conjunction with his medical practice, and having for his manager Mr. B. G. Lennon. The learned doctor shortly afterwards returned to Europe, and Mr. Lennon took over the dispensary, and the initial stage of the firm's business came into being. A few years later Mr. R. A. Fairclough became associated with the founder, and subsequently on Mr. Lennon's health failing a partnership under the title of B. G. Lennon & Co. was entered upon between these gentlemen. It was about this period that the rush to the diamond fields came along, and the firm, taking advantage of the universal wave of prosperity, began opening up-country branches and pushing their trade in the immediate interior. With more extensive trading the necessity for increased accommodation at headquarters became a matter for serious consideration, and when the adjoining premises to those already occupied at Port Elizabeth became vacant, they were promptly secured and subsequently purchased. The company's present establishment still occupies the site of the original premises. Succeeding years brought increased business, and the time came when it was thought desirable that a London depôt should be started. About 1880 Mr. A. Walsh joined the firm and became managing partner at Port Elizabeth, and Mr. Fairclough sailed for England, ultimately establishing a buying and manufacturing agency at Bushill Row, London. In 1895 the London depôt was moved to its present situation in Leadenhall Street, E.C. (now there is a fine place on the Surrey side of the river). In 1884 Mr. H. Tebb joined the firm, opening a branch in St. George's Street, Cape Town, but the premises there proved altogether too small for the business done, and a more commodious place was secured at the corner of Adderley and Strand Streets, and in 1891 the present splendid building, which we illustrate, was occupied. In this year also the firm resolved itself into a limited-liability company under the title B. G. Lennon & Co. (Limited), and traded thus until the reconstruction on January 2, 1899, when the style was altered to Lennon (Limited). Mr. A. J. Rivett has joined

the directorate since the new title was initiated, and he now ably conducts the enormous business done at the Cape Town house, where he is resident director.

The Lennon pile of buildings has a commanding corner site close to the foot of Adderley Street near the railway station and close to the most important electric tramway termini. The building has five floors, and the retail pharmacy holds the corner position of the block; next to this is a separate surgical-department beautifully fitted, also in the main street, and a step or two further down is the photographic shop, where a splendid stock of all the latest cameras, plates, and photographic necessities is held and well displayed. Round the corner in the broad thoroughfare of Strand Street is the entrance to the spacious offices, and there on the right as one goes in Mr. Rivett has a neat private office where he receives business callers and holds the reins of the interests of the firm. The spacious offices occupy the ground floor as one enters the building, and immediately behind is the manufacturing-laboratory. Ascending to the first floor we find the typewriting-room, and the patents, sundries, and perfumery stock and show rooms. Necessarily very large stocks are held, for a great number of the branches are fed from this store, while others draw from Port Elizabeth. Long vistas of stacks and stores meet the eye, and on closer inspection everything is found to be splendidly arranged and numbered. On the second floor are drugs, bottles, the "wet" room, and packing-department, all the stocks being alphabetically arranged. One room on this floor is devoted almost entirely to aerated-water essences in which a large business is done. Here also are the oils and tinctures room, and close at hand stocks of glass measures and funnels and heavy quantities of all classes of bottles. Ascending again we find the third floor devoted to ordinary store packages, soda, acids, soda-water machinery and plant; and we incidentally learn that in the manufacture of minerals here American loaf sugar is largely used and preferred. On the fourth floor are varieties of bottles, wools, lints, and long stacks of proprietaries and various other preparations in original cases and bales. The mezzanine or intermediate floor, running back from the office and behind the Adderley Street shops, is devoted to the spirit and tincture rooms, and here also we notice the chloroform and volatile oils, and a



BRANCH OF LENNONS IN JOHANNESBURG.

useful and surprising innovation in the shape of a rubbish-destructor, the heat from which is directed to the pans in the laboratory. Electric light is laid all through the building, and the whole is fitted with a complete scheme of automatic

water-sprinklers in case of fire. Such is Lennon's Cape Town establishment—the centre of an immense organisation.

P. J. PETERSEN & Co.

Some think Plein Street, Cape Town, a busier thoroughfare than Adderley Street, so far as trade is concerned, and it is here one finds the handsome pharmacy, photographic store, and surgical-instrument depôt of Messrs. P. J. Petersen & Co. Across the way in Barrack Street is the firm's wholesale warehouse. Petersen's was established in 1842 as a retail business, chiefly in Dutch medicines. This gradually increased, and with the expansion several girls were employed as packers. Next a six-roomed building was taken over, and bit by bit trade grew, and to meet the tide, in 1892, the whole of the premises were rebuilt, and a large block of four stories with a frontage of 60 feet and a depth of 78 feet took the place of the diminutive structures of former days. Again seven years later, this building proved inefficient, and in 1899, an additional four-storey structure was erected at the back of the principal warehouse. The total depth back from the street of these huge warehouses is now 148 feet, and the total floor-space of the two combined is 32,000 square feet.

As one enters the building, on the left is the general office, while to the right is that of the general manager, Mr.



PETERSEN'S WHOLESALE PREMISES IN CAPE TOWN.

Henry Evans. Under his guidance, THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST representative started on his tour of inspection, beginning with the ground-floor store, where is an immense stock of American proprietaries, such as Chamberlain's cough and diarrhoea remedy and pain-balm, Ayer's cherry pectoral, hair-vigour, and sarsaparilla, and Scott's emulsion, for which last the firm have the South African agency; and they are also agents for Berkefeld filters and Horlick's malted milk. There is a large demand for the Berkefeld filters in South Africa, and they are selling by the dozen at present. Messrs. Petersen have recently been fitting up some at the Kimberley mines, and a specially large one supplies 500 gals. of filtered water per hour. We are informed, also, that the military authorities always stipulate Berkefeld in requisitioning for filters, and in Bloemfontein the authorities will not have water unless it has passed through these special purifiers.

Continuing our round we pass large cases of Stearns's wine of cod-liver oil and headache-cure, and eventually enter the perfume department. Inspecting the large and

various stock I learn that a London firm have a good hold of trade here, but it is generally felt that there is room for improvement in the get-up of English perfumes, the French being much superior in style and quality to the bulk of English goods. Up a flight of stairs to the patent-medicine floor, and we stand in the middle of a huge stock, and as we walk round note large quantities of dressings and plasters, gauzes, and antiseptic cotton-wool. "The Americans score here," is the comment. Messrs. Burroughs Wellcome & Co. practically hold sway in South Africa for compressed drugs. Passing on to the packing-room we find workwomen engaged in making special trusses and chest-protectors. Above this is a floor stocked well with essences, and one floor higher we find the laboratory, where Mr. James Herd Millar, pharmaceutical chemist, formerly with Messrs. Barron, Harveys & Co., is in charge. The pill-machinery is here, and the drying-cupboards, with an engine for driving the machinery. In the pill department we see some excellent specimens of gelatin-coated pills. A fair business is done in veterinary medicines, and for the military a special conical ball is made, which is not tapered at both ends, as is usual. There is not so large a demand now as at the beginning of the war, when a large dose of carbonate of ammonia was given to the horses as they came off the transports. Now the army veterinary authorities are having their medicines made at home. On this floor is the Dutch-medicine packing department, with a number of girls busily employed putting up the vials, labelling, and packing into cartons. Moulton's pain-paint for colic, toothache, &c., is one of the specialities of the house, and it is made in 100-gal. lots. It retails in 2-oz. phials at 1s. 6d.

By this time we have reached the top floor of the front building, and having, by way of experiment, tested the Turkish-bath-like atmosphere of the loft just under the corrugated-iron roof, we gladly descend to the ground floor again. Leaving by a back entrance we cross a small yard and enter the second warehouse. On the ground floor are nearly all original-package goods, and such things as carbolic acid in drums, and cylinders of CO₂. The German houses can sell this latter commodity at colonial-landed cost, and, of course, British trade is the loser thereby. Messrs. Stevenson & Howell's essences are here also, and a goodly array of "Izal" disinfectant. On the next floor are kept soda-water manufacturing apparatus and the firm's own tin-making machinery. There is also a large stock of bleaching-powder, and in an adjoining department we inspect complete sets of shop-rounds, oil and syrup bottles, ointment-jars, and handsome recessed-label hottles, some of the latter in course of preparation. These are sent out by Messrs. Petersen to the trade in 50l. sets complete. In this warehouse also are stored large quantities of Dutch medicines; and on the third floor we find an interesting article of the Mincing Lane type, in a large-bulked quantity of fresh buchu-leaves of fine quality. This is grown in and around the Pearl and Clanwilliam districts of the colony, and the lot we inspected was only awaiting a further consignment before shipping the whole to England. Another article the firm do largely in is curry-powder, and we saw a small hillock of it on the top floor, weighing in all about 2 tons. This article is usually sent out in 500-lb. lots.

Making our way down again, we pass through a section to the side of the front building, where several rooms are stocked full of bottles of almost every variety, and "boys" are kept here to do nothing else but wash bottles. Crossing the street to the corner of Plein Street we enter the surgical-instrument shop. The first apparatus that meets the eye on entering is a very fine American dental machine. Dental apparatus and dental requisites form a very important part of this branch of the firm's business, and they hold very large stocks of artificial teeth, mostly English, although there are inquirers for American goods. Ellwood Lee's ligatures, gauzes, and antiseptic sponges are in evidence, and in a second department a fine English-made surgical chair is on view, with hydraulic movement. Attached to the pharmacy at the corner, to which we have already referred, is the wholesale and retail photographic department. An extensive stock of all the latest requisites and novelties is held, and a large business is done in cameras and plates of all classes. Developing is carried out largely, and prices are much the same as at home. In this department also is

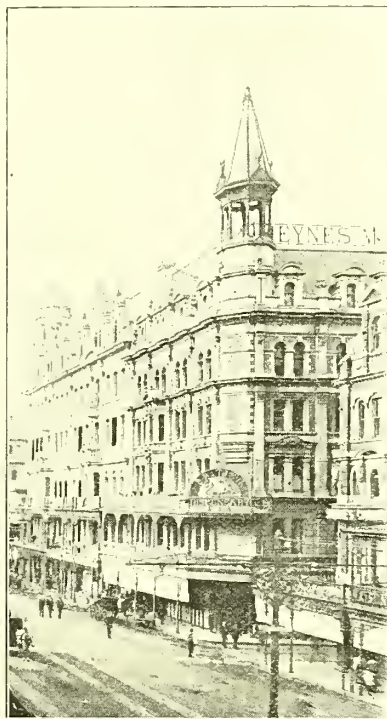
shown a fine lot of scientific instruments, microscopes, opera and field glasses, and artists' colours.

HEYNES, MATHEW & Co.

This firm of wholesale chemists and druggists and photographic dealers, whose central establishment is in Adderley Street, Cape Town, was founded in the early sixties by the present senior partner, Mr. John Alfred Mathew (pharmaceutical chemist and "Square" man) and the late Mr. John Heynes, when those gentlemen purchased the business of Messrs. J. T. Pocock & Co. in Adderley Street. After the death of Mr. Heynes, the business was carried on by the remaining partner with great success, and ultimately, in 1897, the senior partner's sons, Mr. Frank Carleton Mathew and Mr. Alfred H. Mathew, were admitted to partnership. Since that date the enterprise of the firm has resulted in still further successes, and to-day the firm's name is over pharmacies and drug-stores in many of the more important centres of South Africa, while they are proprietors also of half-a-dozen pharmacies in the immediate neighbourhood of Cape Town. Mr. J. A. Mathew, as is well known to many leading pharmacists at home, is the President of the Colonial Pharmacy Board, and may be looked upon as the *doyen* of the drug-trade in Cape Colony. Even now, at an advanced age, he takes a keen interest in the Cape Pharmaceutical Society, and he still holds the reins of the firm's extensive business, although his sons relieve him in the management, Mr. Frank Mathew managing the wholesale and Mr. Alfred the retail part of the business. Mr. Mathew, sen., was the first South African born to take the British Major qualification. Branch establishments of the firm are now open at Sea Point, Green Point, Malmesbury, in the environs of the colonial metropolis, and also at Mossel Bay, Rondebosch, Bloemfontein, and Kimberley; and quite recently the firm have taken over the business of J. T. Pocock & Co. (the second of that name), of Shortmarket Street, Cape Town. The firm devote a great deal of attention to photography and photographic materials, and this special department, in the hands of a most capable and energetic manager, has developed almost beyond expectation.

It was a broiling hot day in February as I stepped into the cool shade of Heynes, Mathew & Co.'s stately building in Adderley Street, but the heat of the colony, while producing "rooineks" has not the same languor-compelling effect as that of London, no doubt owing to the extreme purity and lightness of the air. So as I climbed to the third floor, and the wholesale manager's office, I steadily mopped my forehead, and, during a short wait, gradually cooled off to temperate degree, and viewed the busy scene of the packing-room and the large quantities of glassware. Mr. Frank C. Mathew soon appeared, and I had a run of the building with him. Passing through the congested packing-room, he told me they will have more room at their disposal soon, as a new store in an adjacent street is about ready. Walking through I noticed a bandage-cutting machine on this floor, and, passing through an open door, entered the Dutch-medicine packing room. These medicines are packed by girls, as in large packing departments at home, the difference here being that the "Cape" workgirls are interesting to the eye of the new comer, in that they vary in colour from dark chocolate to almost white. The Dutch medicines and droppels are mostly put up in 1-oz. vials, with labels printed in the *taal*. The *C. & D.* gave some interesting illustrated information concerning them two years ago. The composition of these medicines, so largely taken by the Cape Dutch, and the strange outlandish reading of the labels at once excite the interest of the Britisher. Messrs. Heynes, Mathew & Co. are the proprietors of four different sets of these remedies, all of which are in demand in different sections of the country. Passing on we notice amongst the packed goods "Aesiab blood-mixture" and "Capillarine hair-restorer," proprietaries of the firm having a big sale. From this floor we ascend to the top floor, and by a steep ladder climb into the turret-tower, shown in the photo, whence we have a splendid panoramic view of the city, the harbour, and Table Mountain. Descending to the top floor, which is principally packed with bottles and general stores, and so to the next stage, we are struck by the sight of an immense quantity of fragrant curry powder, for which we learn the firm have such a demand that in some of their busiest years they can hardly meet it by

working extra time and all day on Sunday. In another department on this floor we find a new Gardner's sifter and mixer, which has just been put up, and a small pill-plant at work. There is also going forward in an adjacent room the manufacture of tomato-sauce, and we see the huge pans full of the peeled tomatoes ready for the pulping-stage. Cordials are made here largely also, for there is a big demand for them in the colonies. Everything necessary is close to the hand of the workmen and workwomen—tincture-presses, stills, and pill-dryers, and an eight-horse power engine to complete the outfit. In another section we find large stocks of all the well-known proprietaries, and especially several American remedies in larger quantities, which one seldom or never sees at home. The "wets" are also here, and it comes as a little of a shock at first to see glycerin and spirit. ammon. arom. filled into whisky-bottles, but that is the way in South Africa. You see, the bottle that once held whisky is looked upon affectionately by all classes, and



PREMISES OF HEYNES, MATHEW & Co., IN
ADDERLEY STREET, CAPE TOWN.

can be used again. I received here a brief lecture from Mr. Mathew on the absurdity of English proprietary-manufacturers sending their specialities out stamped, which entails on arrival payment for stamps and duty on their value. On the second floor is the photographic stock, which is necessarily large, and I was informed by my guide that "taking photographic trade generally, probably the cream of it is ours." There are well-fitted dark-rooms here, but the chief developing-work was being done at the Rondebosch branch in the suburbs, and the printing-out at Kenilworth, eight miles distant, owing to the scarcity of water in Cape Town. To meet this awkward state of things, which is not uncommon in Cape Town, the firm are boring a well behind the Adderley Street premises, at a cost of 2/ 10s. per foot, and they hope in a little time to be independent of the town supply for trade-purposes. Next I was shown into the comb-and-brush, toilet-requisites, perfume, and soap room, in which a large trade is carried on. Apart from perfumes manufactured by the firm, I noted French and English, the former so much more in evidence that English houses should appreciate the urgent necessity for close attention to this market, and cultivation of taste on French lines. The colonial does not want second-rate goods in perfumes—he desires a first-rate article, strikingly put-up, and does not

care, as a rule, what he pays for it, so long as he gets it Al class. All round I hear the cry that there is great room for improvement if Britishers wish to hold the trade as against the French houses.

En passant we admire the electric lift which has lately been added to the appointment of the building, and, finishing the round of the warehouse and stock-rooms, I walk out to the street, and enter the handsome pharmacy at the corner. It is one of those described in the opening paragraph, but now I have more time to admire the elegant showcases, and the variety of perfumes and toilet-requisites; but I learn the pharmacy does not altogether satisfy the requirements of the proprietors, and shortly it is to be entirely re-cased. The ceiling is prettily decorated, and, utility uniting with decorative art, running all round is the useful water-sprinkler system. Next I pay a visit to the photographic retail shop, which is excellently appointed, and is quite distinct from the pharmacy.

[Our representative's observations on business with South Africa will appear in a future issue.—EDITOR.]

New Books.

Bradshaw's *Dictionary of Mineral Waters, Climatic Health-resorts, Sea-baths, and Hydropathic Establishments*, 1902. 12mo. 2s. 6d. (Paul.)

Crothers (T. D.). *Morphinism and Narcomania from other Drugs: their Etiology, Treatment, and Medico-legal Relations*. 8½ x 5½. Pp. 352. 15s. net. (Churchill.)

Ganot. *Elem. Treatise on Physics, Experimental and Applied*. Trans. by C. Atkinson. 16th ed. by A. W. Reinold. Coloured plates, maps, 1,048 cuts. 8½ x 5½. Pp. 1,150. 15s. (Longmans.)

Ostwald (W.). *Principles of Inorganic Chemistry*. Trans. by Findlay. 122 figures in text. 9½ x 5½. Pp. 814. 18s. net. (Macmillan.)

Taylor (A. J. W.). *Refrigeration, Cold Storage, and Ice-making*. 360 illus. 9 x 5½. Pp. 612. 15s. net. (Lockwood.)

Thorpe (T. E.). *Essays in Historical Chemistry*. 9½ x 5½. Pp. 594. 12s. net. (Macmillan.)

Walsh (D.). *The Hair and its Diseases, including Ringworm, Greyness, and Baldness: an Introductory Handbook*. 7½ x 4½. Pp. 96. 2s. 6d. net. (Baillière.)

Winkler (C.). *Handbook of Technical Gas-analysis*. 2nd ed. Ed. by C. Lunge. 8vo. 10s. 6d. (Gurney & J.)

Recent Wills.

BROWN.—The executors and executrix of the will of Mr. Edward Brown, of 20 Thornton Road, Morecambe, and formerly for many years of Leeds, pharmaceutical chemist, who died on March 4, are his son, Mr. Edward Oliver Brown, of Leeds, his daughter, Miss Jane Elizabeth Munro Brown, of Brotherton, and Mr. Seth Pollard and Mr. Isaiah Pawsey, of Morecambe. The late Mr. Brown, who had been an intimate acquaintance with Thomas Carlyle, left property of the gross value of 1,713l. 17s., but the net value is nil.

MAXEY.—Probate of the will of the late Mr. William Henry Maxey, chemist and druggist, of 68 Broad Street, Worcester, who died on February 6 at Mott Haven, Victoria Road, Malvern Link, has been granted to his executors, Mrs. Fanny Jane Maxey, the widow, and Mr. Samuel Bromley Garrard, 7 Sansome Place, Worcester, solicitor. The gross value of the estate is 5,349l. 1s, and the net personality 1,190l. 3s. 8d.

MOWATT.—The will of Mr. John Rodman Mowatt, pharmaceutical chemist, 109 High Street, Cheltenham, who died on December 19, has been proved by the sole executrix, Miss Mary Letitia Mowatt, sister of the deceased. The gross value of the estate is 3,996l. 15s. 7d., and the net personality 3,474l. 0s. 8d.

PENROSE.—Mr. Arthur Wellesley Penrose, pharmaceutical chemist, of 12 Manor Gardens, Holloway, who died on October 23, has left a gross estate of 13,710l. 14s. 11d., and a net personality of 12,968l. 17s. 6d. His executors are Mr. Arthur Petch Penrose, 32 Compton Terrace, Islington, pharmaceutical chemist and dental surgeon, son; Mr. Samuel Tilcote Huggins, 32 Compton Terrace; and Miss Ellen Petch Penrose, spinster, daughter of the deceased. The gross estate is valued at 13,710l. 14s. 11d., including net personality 12,968l. 17s. 6d.



Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain Annual Dinner

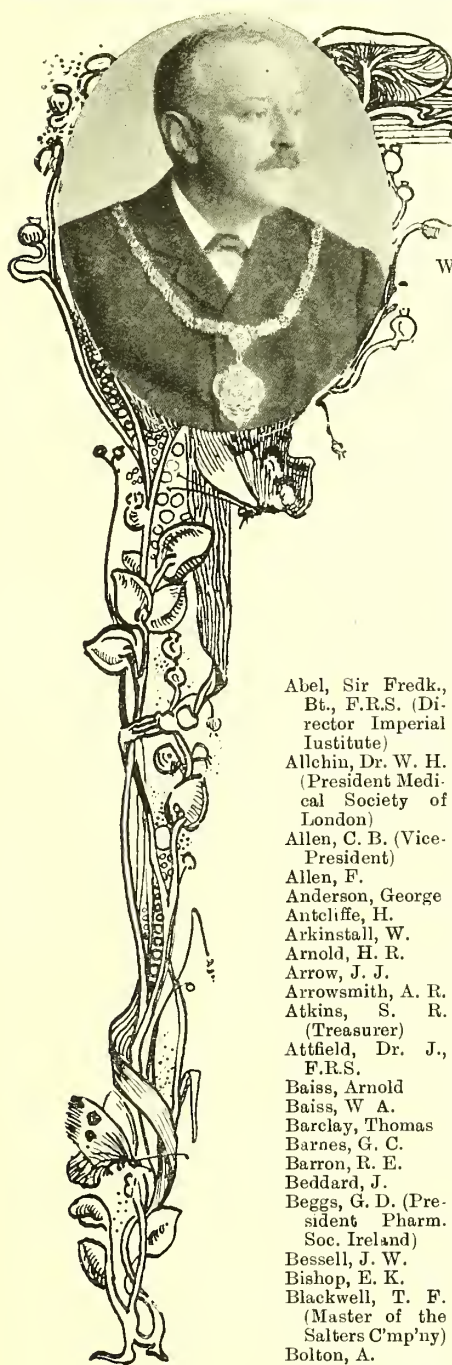
of the Members and their
Friends at
THE HÔTEL METROPOLE
Tuesday May 27th 1902

THE PRESIDENT IN THE CHAIR

THE gentleman who is responsible for the ticket-department of these annual dinners has struck a vein of originality which, before he is done, he may regret having found. The above heading is a reproduction—as good as can be done in black ink—of the ticket that diners got for Tuesday evening. The picture part of it is a panel from the pharmaceutical-chemist diploma, and is emblematic of the luxury which attends high-class pharmacy. It had a nice brown tint on the ticket, and the lettering was in red and black. We have sacrificed a line or two which told the diners what door they should go in by, and when. These are inappropriate now; indeed, a few who were there would have been pleased to have had it as well impressed on their minds how to get out and home.

The same happy designer effectively reproduced last year's list of guests, with a portrait of the present President in the corner, where was the first President last year, and as the stalwart crier at Lloyds' (who amuses himself in the evenings by playing the part of toastmaster) asked each guest his name he handed him a list. Behind him stood Mr. News-holme, with the chain of office fitting him so well that it seems part of him. Orders bristled round him on the bosoms of medical and scientific celebrities. By the programme, a quarter-of-an-hour was allowed to chat before dinner, but a little more than that was actually given, and during that time one could see who were "strangers" in certain respects. First we noticed Mr. Thomas Barclay, of Birmingham, a rare visitor to these functions; Mr. G. D. Beggs, President P.S.I., making his *début* here; Mr. Claridge Druce, fresh from a five-weeks' sojourn in Sicily, and near him Mr. Naylor, "bearded like the pard," who found Morocco splendid and health-giving. Mr. Idris talked South Africa, where he has lately been, with Mr. W. K. Mager, of Queenstown there, who is wintering here—neat comment on the flowery month of May. The Hon. F. S. Grimwade, M.L.A., of Melbourne, and Mr. Thomas Stephenson, from Bombay, represented other parts of the Empire. A full list of the guests is given on the next page.

The dinner was actually commenced at 7.15, and by 9 o'clock the diners had got through ten dishes, with fixings, fruit, coffee, and some very good wine. It was done in the hotel's usual good style. We noticed that the President had



The Guests.

WITH A FEW EXCEPTIONS THE FOLLOWING WERE PRESENT.

- | | | | | |
|--|---|---|--|---|
| Abel, Sir Fredk.,
Bt., F.R.S. (Di-
rector Imperial
Institute) | Boxall, H. | Frankish, Dr. | Marsh, Howard, | Shillcock, A. |
| Alchin, Dr. W. H.
(President Medi-
cal Society of
London) | Boyes, A. | Glyn Jones, W. S. | F.R.C.S. (Pre-
sident Clinical
Society) | Simpson, Alder-
man |
| Allen, C. B. (Vice-
President) | Braithwaite, J. O. | Gray, John | Martin, C. | Smith, F. Upsher |
| Allen, F. | Bremridge R. (Se-
cretary) | Greenish, Prof.
H. G. | Massey, S. J. | Smith, J. H. |
| Anderson, George | Brooks, W. H. | Gregory, A. C. | Matthews, H. E. | Smith, P. J. |
| Antcliffe, H. | Browne, Sir J. | Grimwade, Hon.
F. S., M.L.C.
(Melbourne) | Matthews, J. | Society of Apothe-
caries, the |
| Arkinfall, W. | Crichton, F.R.S.
(Vice-President
Roy'l Institut'n) | Gubb, Dr. A. S. | Maw, A. T. | Master |
| Arnold, H. R. | Buddles, W. | Gulliver, W. F. | Maw, C. T. | Solomon, A. H. |
| Arrow, J. J. | Butt, E. N. | Halstead, R. | Mercer, C. A. | Stephenson, T.
(Bombay) |
| Arrowsmith, A. R. | Carteighe, M. | Harrington, J. F. | Mizzi, L. | Stevenson, Dr. T. |
| Atkins, S. R.
(Treasurer) | Carter, J. C. | Harrison, John | Moon, H. | Stevenson, H. E. |
| Attfield, Dr. J.,
F.R.S. | Carter, R. W. | Harvey, R. M. | Morgan, J. | Stokes, H. |
| Baiss, Arnold | Castle, J. W. | Hatch, W. | Morson, A. | Street, A. |
| Baiss, W. A. | Chalmers, W. | Head, G. G. | Morson, T. D. | Street, E. |
| Barclay, Thomas | Chaney, H. J.
(Standards De-
partment, Board
of Trade) | Heddy, Dr. | Moul, F. | Taylor, G. S. |
| Barnes, G. C. | Chater, A. J. | Hillen, J. | Naylor, W. A. H. | Thomson, Pro-
fessor J. M.,
F.R.S. (Presi-
dent Institute of
Chemistry) |
| Barron, R. E. | Church, Sir W. S.,
Bart. (President
Royal College of
Physicians) | Hills, Dr. R. | Nelson, W. B. | Thurston, J. |
| Beddard, J. | Clarke, J. | Hills, Walter | Newsholme, G. T.
W. (President) | Tilden, Professor
W. A., F.R.S. |
| Beggs, G. D. (Pre-
sident Pharm.
Soc. Ireland) | Clayton, W. F. | Hodgkinson, Chas. | Padman, J.,
M.R.C.S. | Tocher, J. F. |
| Bessell, J. W. | Collie, Professor J.
Norman, F.R.S. | Hodgson, C. R.
(Sec. College of
Preceptors) | Pain, R. | Tomkins, W. |
| Bishop, E. K. | Cooper, A. | Holmes, C. J. | Parker, W. S. | Truman, F. W. |
| Blackwell, T. F.
(Master of the
Salters C'mp'ny) | Cooper, A. J. B. | Holmes, E. M.
(Curator) | Parsons, W. | Turner, Sir Wm.,
K.C.B. (Presi-
dent General
Medical Council) |
| Bolton, A. | Cooper, J. | Howe, F. G. | Pascall, W. | Tyrer, Thomas |
| Bolton, H. N., sen. | Cottle, Dr. Wynd-
ham | Howie, W. L. | Patterson, J. | Umney, E. A. |
| Bolton, H. N., jun. | Cowell, S. F. (Se-
cretary Royal
College of Sur-
geons) | Howse, H. G. (Pre-
sident Royal
College of Sur-
geons) | Paul, Dr. B. H. | Umney, J. C. |
| Bourdas, I., sen. | Crisp, F. A. | Hugill, E. A. | Peck, J. W. (Pre-
sident Chemists'
Assistants' Asso-
ciation) | Vasey, S. A. |
| Bourdas, I., jun. | Cross, W. Gowen | Hugill, J. H. | Perry, W. A. | Voelcker, Dr. J. A.
(President So-
ciety of Public
Analysts) |
| Boutall, G. S. | Cutler, The Master | Humphrey, John | Phillips, A. J. | Walker, H. |
| Bowen, J. W. | Davies, T. | Idris, T. H. W. | Philp, W. J. I. | Walker, H. J. D. |
| | Davis, W. A. | Jackson, C. | Preece, Sir W. H.
K.C.B. (Chair-
man Soc.of Arts.) | Want, W. P. |
| | Dixon, R. D. | Jones, G. E. | Preston, Major
A. C., V.D. | Warren, F. W. |
| | Druce, G. C. (Pre-
sident British
Pharmaceutical
Conference) | Jones, R. H. | Ransom, F. | Warren, W. |
| | Duckworth, Sir
Dyce (Treasurer
Royal College of
Physicians) | Knight, G. J. | Raper, J. R. | Weld, C. C. |
| | Edden, T. L. | Lansdown, G. A. | Ridgwell, J. B. | Whiffen, Thos. |
| | Ekins, A. E. | Lawrence, W. F.,
M.P. | Ridley, R. | White, G. |
| | Falconer, J. | Lescher, F. H. | Robbins, J. | Wiggins, H. |
| | Farr, E. H. | Lewis, D. L. | Roberts, Samuel,
M.P. | Wigginton, A. |
| | Flux, W. | Linstead, E. F. | Robinson, R. A.,
L.C.C. | Will, W. Watson |
| | Fogerthy, — | Lloyd, J. | Robinson, W. P. | Williams, T. R. |
| | Foster, E. D. | Lucas, E. W. | Roe, George | Wilson, J. |
| | Francis, G. Bult | MacAlister, Dr.
Donald (Chair-
man Pharma-
copoeia Com-
mittee, General
Medical Council) | Rogers, F. A. | Wink, J. A. |
| | Francis, W. H. | Mager, W. K.
(Queenstown, S.
Africa) | Rogerson, W. J. | Wink, Jan G. S. |
| | | McGlashan, J. | Royle, H. W. | Woolley, S. W. |
| | | Mager, W. K.
(Queenstown, S.
Africa) | Rundle, C. | Woosnam, W. W. |
| | | | Savory, A. L. | Wretts, J. E. |
| | | | Schacht, Dr. F. | Wright, A. |
| | | | Shannon, R. J. | Wright, H. C. |
| | | | Sherwood, N. | |

The Toasts.

"HIS MAJESTY THE KING." By the Pre-
sident.

"THE HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT." By the
President. Replies by Messrs. Lawrence
and Roberts.

"THE MEDICAL PROFESSION." By the
Vice-President. Replies by the Presi-
dents of the Colleges of Physicians and
Surgeons.

"OUR COLONIAL EMPIRE." By the Trea-
surer. Reply by Mr. Grimwade.

"THE PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF IRE-
LAND." By the President. Reply by
Mr. Beggs.

"OUR GUESTS." By the President. Replies
by the Master Cutler and Sir Dyce
Duckworth.

"THE PRESIDENT." By Sir William Turner.

on his right the Presidents of the Royal College of Physicians and of the General Medical Council, Mr. W. F. Lawrence, M.P., Sir F. Abel, the Master Cutler (from Sheffield), Sir J. C. Browne, Professor Tilden, Dr. T. Stevenson, Mr. M. Carteighe, Dr. Cottle, the President of the Institute of Chemistry, Professor Collis, and Mr. Savory. On his left were the President of the Royal College of Surgeons, Mr. Grimwade, Sir Dyce Duckworth, Mr. Samuel Roberts, M.P., Dr. Donald MacAlister, Mr. Walter Hills, the President of the Society of Public Analysts, the Master of the Apothecaries' Company, the Presidents of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland, of the British Pharmaceutical Conference and of the Medical Society of London, and Professor Greenish.

There were six spur tables, and their chairmen were Messrs. Charles Umney, G. S. Taylor, R. Bremridge, S. R. Atkins, Isaiah Bourdas, and Wm. Warren. The Georgian Singers gave us some music after dinner, but the lengthy speeches must have cut their programme short. By 10 o'clock the Whitehall Room was half empty, many of the diners preferring to smoke in the hall, and there was more grumbling than usual about the speaking being too spun out. The fault was as much with the listeners as with the speakers, but it may be noted for future guidance that it is nowadays more in accordance with the fitness of things to devote not more than two minutes to proposing a toast. Mr. Atkins was, as ever, particularly eloquent, and his was the speech of the evening. Mr. Grimwade, who followed him, also spoke well, and Sir William Church's speech was an outstanding feature of the evening's proceedings.

'Twixt the outlets and the qualis,
Quoth the burly Man of Toasts,
'Wish of President prevails,
Take ye wine now with your hosts."

The Speeches.

Our staff rhymers court the Muses
To split up the prosy way
With a little bunch of quatrains
On the guests at Table A.

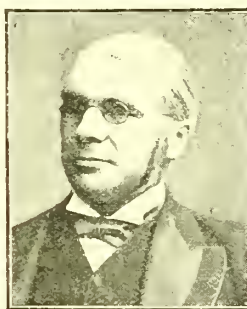
LOYAL TOASTS.

'His Majesty the King' having been loyally honoured, the PRESIDENT gave "The Houses of Parliament." He expressed regret that the Pharmaceutical Society had no direct representation in the House of Commons. It would be better for the public if someone who knew something about pharmacy and the administration of the Pharmacy Act were elected to Parliament. How this was now to be brought about he did not know. He hoped the time would come when some one of their distinguished members would perhaps sink his individuality as a pharmacist, take to politics, and become a member of Parliament. It is highly desirable that the sale of poisons should be regulated and dealt with in a fair manner, not only in the interests of pharmacists, but in the interest of the general public. Since 1868 the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society had been trying to get legislation in the House of Commons in various ways, and at the present time they wanted help for the Pharmacy Bill which was considered some twelve months ago. It now rested with the Privy Council to say what is to be the outcome of the Select Committee's labours regarding the amendment of the schedule of poisons under the Pharmacy Act. He wanted every pharmacist to interest himself in his own member of Parliament as regards the sale of poisons.

Mr. W. F. LAWRENCE, M.P., said perhaps the chief reason for his being singled out to reply was because he had had the honour for over seventeen years of representing that very important and interesting district in the heart of Liverpool, which was known as the "Valley of the Shadow of Death." Although a commoner he valued the House of Lords as a sedative and a palliative, and he hoped it had a long future before it. In Parliament they carried out what they believed was the national will of the people, and he would endeavour to do his best to advance the interests of pharmacy in the House.

Mr. SAMUEL ROBERTS, M.P., also replied, mentioning that he was present as a guest of the President, and also as his member. He quite agreed with the President's remarks regarding the direct representation of pharmacy in the House of Commons. Other people and bodies were directly repre-

sented, and there was no reason why someone who knew the needs and requirements of pharmacy should not be elected.



MR. LAWRENCE.



MR. ROBERTS.

He would be pleased at any time to give them his services for the cause of pharmacy in the Commons.

Lively Cambridge Don-ald twitting
Hills and Roberts—new M.P.
Soon upon the Front Bench sitting
We May Roberts hope to see.

The VICE-PRESIDENT (Mr. C. B. Allen), in proposing

THE MEDICAL PROFESSION,

said the toast was one that would be enthusiastically received by a community of civilised people in any portion of the habitable globe. More particularly was that the case with those associated with pharmacy, however, for pharmacy, by a process of differentiation, had sprung from the medical body. He was proud, as a representative of pharmacy, to welcome the distinguished members of the medical profession with them that night. The gathering was truly representative of pharmacy, for they had with them pharmacists from the extreme North of Scotland, the West of England, "dear old Ireland," and even from the colonies. Being co-workers with the medical profession, pharmacists could, in a measure, appreciate and share the discouragements and joys of that body, but he trusted that pharmacy and medicine would in the future work even more closely together. The advance in pharmaceutical education would tend towards a closer union, and the work done by pharmacists in large hospitals, where they are in direct contact with doctors, besides their help in the regions of physiological and sanitary research, would be generally recognised. Furthermore, they had been of material assistance, he thought, in the production of the British Pharmacopœia—"Hear, hear" from Dr. MACALISTER, and much applause)—and the researches that had already been made with a view to inclusion in the next edition would be found extremely valuable. He was rather afraid, however, that the medical man of the future, while highly scientific, would be absolutely devoid of business knowledge. He would counsel the profession to take to heart the opinion that Mr. Cecil Rhodes recorded in his will regarding the business capacity of the dons of Oxford. ("Oriel," corrected Dr. MACALISTER, amid laughter.) He thought a sounder knowledge of business methods would be an advantage to the profession. In referring to the work done by medical men in the South African War, Mr. Allen alluded specially to the case of Major Babbie (the son of a pharmacist), who won the Victoria Cross for bravery at the battle of Colenso. Towards the close of the speech the audience exhibited noisy symptoms of uneasiness, and Mr. Allen's peroration could only be indistinctly heard.

Chain-encreled Newsholme, beaming,
Medicine Interests seeks to rouse,
Chips his neighbours, staid beseeching—
Right, Sir Selby; left hand, Howse.

Sir W. SELBY CHURCH, as representing the physician branch of the medical profession, said his task was a particularly hard one, as pharmacists, by their close association with medicine, knew its strength and also its weaknesses. It is many years ago, he said, since medicine first began to specialise. Mesue and Nicolai each published formularies, and from these and the works of Esculapius the Pharma-

copoeias of a later date probably sprung. It is doubtful whether the first Pharmacopoeia was that published at Florence or the one issued from Nuremburg, but he was inclined to think that the latter (published in 1542) had premier claim. From that time the rise and progress of pharmacy had been great—how great his hearers were much better able to judge than he. The amount of capital, scientific knowledge, and hard work now devoted to the science of pharmacy make it one of the most important branches of knowledge at the present day. The medical profession had to thank the Pharmaceutical Society for the enormous improvement in the purity, potency, general utility, and convenience of drugs and medicines. The difference between the preparations of the present day and those of our forefathers is remarkable. He was somewhat surprised to learn from conversations with his analytical-chemist friends that British pharmacy is, however, not so perfect as he thought it was. (Laughter.) He had been told that arsenic was to be found in ferrum redactum, and, of course, they had all heard of the phosphate-of-soda revelations. Sir Benjamin Brodie had said that he considered the ablest practitioner was not the one who was acquainted with the largest number of drugs, but he who knew how best to make use of one or two. There was, he thought, a great amount of truth in that remark, and it was applicable in even a greater degree to the practice of the present day. The number of new medicines was nowadays entirely bewildering. He (Sir William) was quite content to be left behind with a few of the old drugs. From the time of their birth nowadays they were expected to subsist on medicated foods and drinks, and instead of eating the delicacies and drinking a glass or two of champagne as they had been doing that night, they would probably be told that their food should have been peptonised, enzymed, or predigested, and that medicated wines should have been drunk. He thought there was much truth in what the Vice-President had said regarding the needs of the younger practitioners. It was, for one thing, extremely desirable that the profession should be better acquainted with the British Pharmacopoeia than it is now. He had been much struck in watching the examinations with the extreme ignorance displayed, even by qualified men, of the Pharmacopoeia. The present-day practitioner knew all about predigested foods and tabloids, but his friend Sir Dyce Duckworth would bear him out when he said that the ignorance of ordinary Pharmacopoeia preparations was extraordinary. Only the other day a candidate—a qualified practitioner—was being examined, and Sir Dyce Duckworth or one of his examiner colleagues asked the candidate to give the ingredients of a preparation in the Pharmacopoeia. Now, he confessed that was not a question that he would like to have given to himself, so, feeling rather sorry for the candidate, he asked him to write out in proper form a prescription for a blue pill and a black draught—a simple task the candidate proved totally unable to do! He thought it his duty to draw the attention of the profession to the shocking neglect of therapeutics, and to counsel a greater attention to this material branch of study.

Dr. H. G. HOWSE, replying for the surgeons, said it was popularly supposed that their side of the profession had nothing to do with medicine, but only with cutting. He remembered as a young man being asked by a member of the laity "how many arms and legs he had cut off now." Although great differentiation in the work of the surgeon had gone on, he thought it would be acknowledged that more than mere amputation was necessary in the practice of surgery. Surgeons had come to depend on medicine as material to successful practice, and they were indebted to pharmacists for the way they had worked in elaboration of the newer remedies and purification of the elder.

Genial Carteghe hale and rosier,
For a comrade aye alert,
Shared his nectar and ambrosia
With the Government expert.

OUR COLONIAL EMPIRE.

Mr. S. R. ATKINS said his pleasure in proposing this toast was modified by the impossibility which he felt in condensing in a few sentences the remarks he would like to make. He interpreted the term "colonial empire" as meaning something more than the colonies. He

took it to mean that great "trans-marine empire"—(loud cheers)—he did not mean ultra-marine—which it took the Prince and Princess of Wales some 40,000 miles to traverse and some months of time. It was more than three hundred years since we began empire-building. It was in 1583 that we acquired Newfoundland; shortly afterwards the first plank in the Empire of India was laid by the incorporation of the East India Company in 1600; and a wonderful history is revealed in the conquest of India, and in the work of Clive and men like the brothers Lawrence and the magnificent soldiers by whom they were surrounded. From this we pass to the West, where we began empire-building in North America in connection with the conquest of Virginia in 1620. Going back to the Tropics, the first of our acquisitions was that of Barbados, which brings forcibly to our minds the unparalleled disaster which has recently overtaken St. Pierre and Martinique. In Canada we have something like 3½ millions of acres absolutely waiting for colonisation. "In our South African colonies—now, I am not going to say one word," said Mr. Atkins, "to offend the sensibilities of the most pronounced politician—but I consider it would be a most pronounced blunder to make any retrocession of territory in South Africa—(loud cheers)—and I say it not as a politician. Our flag which we are proud of is not only a symbol of empire, but it really represents the cause of freedom and impartial justice. (Hear, hear.) It is a well-known fact that any man who lands in British dominions is at once free. I venture to make this further remark—and I am not ashamed of it—that our flag represents Christianity. We do not impose our faith on every man, but I do believe the very centre of my existence, the one great hope of this world with all its sin and sorrow, is Christianity. I do not know who the poet is, but I remember his phrase, in speaking of Britain:—

She is a precious gem set in a silver sea,

and, thinking of the gems that gather round the central gem, I come to the Australian Commonwealth. I ask the representative of that great country who is present with us to-night, What have you sent us from Australia? Why, the most precious thing you have—your sons, to fight for us in South Africa. (Loud cheers.) You also send us many products, including timber, and some wonderful little bits of timber—in the willow. (Laughter.) I have the honour of coupling with this toast the name of the Hon. F. S. Grimwade, member of the Legislative Council of Victoria. I only wish I knew him more thoroughly, and, in associating his name with this toast, I would like to call him my friend. He is a son of a very old friend of mine."

Gracious statesman from Australia
Chatting confidences free
With Sir Dyce, who spoke of failure,
Gave advice—and sought no fee.

The Hon. F. S. GRIMWADE (member of the Legislative Council of Victoria) said he was entirely carried away by the Treasurer's eloquent speech, and he did not feel he could do full justice to the toast. He was in England five years ago and attended the Society's dinner on that occasion, and felt it a great distinction to be with them again that evening. Although they lived at the very confines of the Empire, they were pleased and proud to be Britons just as much as those who lived within the precincts of the throne. Nothing would give greater delight in the colonies than the ending of the war; but the war must not end too soon, as they did not want to lose any freedoms which the Flag



MR. GRIMWADE.

meant. He need hardly remind them that when the war broke out they did not in Australia question whether it was a wise war or whether it could be avoided. All they thought was that England was at war, and so were the colonies, and they sent the best of their sons to fight in the battlefield at the call of duty. Many died, but they left a halo round their lives which will endure as long as the colonies. He had lived in the colonies forty years, and although he thought it a great pleasure to come home to England and to be received with kindness unspeakable, yet he was proud of having lived in Australia, and to have helped in building up the Empire there. Mr. Atkins had referred to the three million acres of land in Canada. They have as much land in Australia which wants settling on. Already they have four million inhabitants, but they could do with twenty-five millions. He hoped that in twenty years' time the population of Australia would be as much as in England at the present time. If they kept up the liberty of conscience and freedom, and all the advantages of a free country, Australia would be as great an influence for good as England is today. Whatever happens he believed that, as long as time endured, it would be the great desire in Australia that it shall form an integral part of the British Empire. (Hear, hear.)

Clrehton Browne and learned Tilden
Kept their neighbours in a str;,
Witty talk those worthies filled in,
One with braw Dumfrieshire burr.

The PRESIDENT then proposed

THE PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF IRELAND.

He said it was a number of years since they had the President of the Irish Society at their dinner, and they were very pleased to welcome the President, Mr. G. D. Beggs. Many of them spent some time in Ireland last year at the Conference and enjoyed themselves very much. Anyone who comes into the society of Irishmen is bound to enjoy himself, and this was particularly true of Mr. Beggs. The two Societies had much in common, and also much uncommon. They were united in the belief that fresh legislation was required in regard to limited companies trading in pharmacy. It was unjust that seven men should be allowed to do what one man may not do. The British Society is trying to deal with the question in the draft Bill which is now lying at the Privy Council office. In their anxiety that something should be done to get over this great anomaly he was sure they would have the assistance of the Irish Society. It was sometimes difficult to see eye to eye with the Irish Society, because the two Acts of Parliament are different. Their differences were not due to any disrespect, because their Society had the greatest respect for the Irish Society, and they would support them as best they could.

Humour in spontaneous bubbles
Bursts from Beggs and Claridge Druce.
Ne'er a thought of company troubles
Mars the minds to joy let loose.

Mr. G. D. BEGGS said he was quite overwhelmed with the kind words with which the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland had been received. It was a small body, but had the interests of pharmacy at heart. They had done their best, and hoped they had proved not an unworthy child of the parent Society, whilst maintaining that it was their duty to fight manfully for themselves. The Pharmacy Acts differ, but there was no reason why the two Societies should not be united on minor points. There were many points of union on which the two Societies might join together and thereby advance pharmacy. He did not know whether it was the case here, but in Ireland they felt a want of the youth coming into their calling. The reason was, he thought, because the young man, after he has devoted his time and labour, and spent long hours for small remuneration, finds that the huckster and grocer can do as he does with the exception of adding after his name the magic letters "M.P.S." They could rely on the Irish Society to fight to the death so as not to allow their privileges to be taken from them. Let the two Societies work together and advance pharmacy, and make the calling what it should be. In regard to the Conference, he looked upon it as a privilege to Dublin for the Conference to visit there, and he felt it a

privilege to be at that dinner. He would not come over the water a long journey if he did not think it an honour to be among them. He hoped the good feeling between the two Societies would be continued, and handed down from generation to generation. Ireland had also given some of her best blood to the war, and they were still willing to sacrifice every man they had. (Loud cheers.)

Voelcker, silver-halred and sturdy,
Healer of the farmer's ills,
Chews "Asperges" and tilts in wordy
War with Blackwell or with Hills.

Dr. J. A. VOELCKER (President of the Society of Public Analysts), in proposing the

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN,

said his Society was situated on the opposite side of Bloomsbury Square to the Pharmaceutical Society, so that he might be regarded as a kind of "Mrs. Over-the-Way." He congratulated the Pharmaceutical Society on the manner in which they had advanced pharmacy and chemistry throughout the Kingdom. When he thought of such well-known names in chemistry as Dr. Anthony Todd Thomson and Dr. Pereira, and remembered that both Sir John Bennet Lawes and Sir Joseph Gilbert (who had done more for agriculture than any others in the country) were pupils of Dr. Anthony Todd Thomson, he thought they ought to be proud of their record. Tilden and Carteghe had also done much for the progress of chemistry, and the Pharmaceutical Society had shown an excellent example to the analysts by its efforts in the protection of its members and its work of benevolence. He hoped pharmacists and analysts would come closer and closer together in the future.

The PRESIDENT, in reply, said while both the Pharmaceutical Society and the Society represented by Dr. Voelcker were charged with public duties, they differed in many particulars. The Pharmaceutical Society, although it looked after the interests of its members, was by no means a trade union. There was nothing either in Charter or Acts to warrant them fixing prices for work done or anything of that sort. Their principal duties were concerned with looking after the interests and safety of the public, and pharmacists ought to do their best to live up to the responsibilities put upon them by Parliament in the selling and handling of poisons. He then spoke of the illustrious gentlemen who had honoured them as guests that evening, and concluded by proposing

OUR GUESTS.

The MASTER CUTLER first responded in a neat and concise speech, and he was followed by

Sir DYCE DUCKWORTH, who lamented that his unhappy fate was to close up the fountains of oratory. He particularly commended the excellent speech delivered by Mr. Atkins. If pharmacists wanted a direct representative in Parliament, he thought they could do no better than get the eloquent Treasurer of the Pharmaceutical Society elected without loss of time. In his speech the Treasurer had not only struck the true note of patriotism, but other notes had been made prominent which were quite as important. He (Sir Dyce) confessed admiration for the excellent training the Pharmaceutical Society required of its diplomates, and he had long felt that the position of pharmacy in this country was nothing like what it ought to be. Contrasted with the recognition given to pharmacy in France, Germany, Russia, Denmark, or Sweden, it was deplorable, and he hoped greater recognition was in store for British pharmacy in the near future.

Courtly Turner, ne'er infam'ous,
"Canapé" for Church prescribes,
And discusses Ignoramus
Who at B.P. physic gibes.

The now attenuated gathering was on the point of dissolution when the venerable Sir WILLIAM TURNER arrested the hurrying train-catchers with a few graceful words of commendation on the way in which the President had conducted the gathering. A last round of applause was given for the President, and the company scattered to their respective domiciles, well fed, well wine, and beaming content.

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.

SIXTY-FIRST ANNUAL MEETING.

THE annual meeting took place at midday on May 28, at 17 Bloomsbury Square, W.C. There were under ninety members present, including the President (Mr. G. T. W. Newsholme), Vice-President (Mr. C. B. Allen), Treasurer (Mr. S. R. Atkins), Councillors M. Carteighe, A. Cooper, O. Corder, W. G. Cross, W. S. Glyn-Jones, J. Harrison, W. Hills, R. A. Robinson, A. L. Savory, and A. Southall, and Messrs. F. Bascombe, Peter Boa (Edinburgh), H. Matthews (Oxford), A. Bottle, I. Bourdas, J. W. Bowen, E. N. Butt, H. Cracknell, E. H. Farr (Uckfield), G. B. Francis, W. Giles (Aberdeen), A. W. Hanson, E. W. Hill, W. M. Holmes, W. L. Howie, T. H. W. Idris, D. R. Jacks, R. H. Jones, J. E. L. Moore, W. Pickard, W. P. Robinson, G. S. Taylor, J. F. Tocher (Peterhead), W. Warren, and W. W. Will.

At a Council-meeting held just previously the order of the meeting had been settled and the new by-laws read a third time.

The President and Councillors came into the general meeting at five minutes past 12, and were received with applause. The babble of conversation was allowed to proceed for a few minutes before the President rapped for order and called on the Secretary to read the notice convening the meeting.

THE ANNUAL ADDRESS.

THE PRESIDENT said: Gentlemen, in moving that the sixty-first annual report and financial statement be received and adopted, I would like briefly to refer to the chief items of revenue and expenditure with a view to explaining broadly the position of the Society. Of course, any member present will be perfectly in order to criticise individually the accounts and ask for information concerning particular amounts, but I think it will be convenient for the meeting if I first take a general consideration of the balance-sheet, reserving any detailed explanations, if it should be necessary, to refer to later. First of all, I ought to ask you if it is your wish that the annual report and financial statement be taken as read.

A LEAN YEAR.

This was agreed to, and the PRESIDENT proceeded: The sixtieth year of the existence of our Society is to be recorded as one of the "lean" years. Comparison with 1900 reveals a difference of over 4,500*l.* on the wrong side of the account-book, and we have to read in our balance-sheet the unpleasant line "Deduct balance of revenue-account, 1,654*l.* 2*s.* 7*d.*" I do not suppose that our experience is singular in finding two or three years of comparative plenty followed by a period of reaction, and I do not think we ought to be unduly depressed by what is, after all, a perfectly natural and, so far as the Council is concerned, clearly foreseen occurrence. During 1839 and 1900 the Society's revenue was largely augmented by the rush of candidates to anticipate the operation of the new rules coming into force in July, 1900. But there was no such stimulus last year, and the changed conditions manifest themselves with full force in the first balance-sheet of the transitional period. The net income from examinations in 1900 was 8,104*l.* and in 1901 it only reached 5,315*l.*, so that our 1,654*l.* deficit is more than accounted for by this falling-off in fees, if one likes to look at it in that way. There might be some ground for apprehension if this diminution of revenue were to become permanent or progressive, but I see no reason to doubt that the normal condition will be restored in due course—perhaps sooner than some pessimistic minds anticipate. Speaking for the Council, I may venture to say that we do not regret the step taken in abolishing the old Preliminary examination, and, in spite of the evil consequences that have been attributed to that action, we believe the time will come when it will be recognised as a policy of wisdom and a decided impetus to pharmaceutical chemists.

THE SCHOOL NEEDS SUPPORT.

The other items of revenue approximate nearer to the average. School-fees have been 140*l.* less, and I am sorry to find that the anticipations of the Council in regard to the

school have not been realised. You will remember that the Vice-President, who occupied this chair this time last year, expressed the confident hope that the falling-off in school-fees would be temporary, and that the opportunities—one might say the unique opportunities—afforded by the Society's school for providing a thoroughly efficient pharmaceutical training would be very largely utilised as years went on. In this hope his colleagues most certainly participate. I cannot, however, indicate to you any signs of an early fulfilment, and though last year was a bad year in more callings than pharmacy, it is unwise to dismise the fact that the school is not receiving, and has not been receiving, the support which the money and attention bestowed upon it by the Council justified us in expecting. It is not the loss of 140*l.* in fees that is to my mind the serious consideration. As a matter of fact, from a pecuniary point of view, the school-account was better in 1901 than it was in the preceding year, the net cost being 1,052*l.*, as against 1,218*l.* It is not the monetary position that induces serious reflections, but rather the broad question whether, in expending 1,000*l.* or 1,200*l.* a year in maintaining this worthy tradition of the days of our founders, we are doing the highest possible good in the way of promoting a uniform system of education for those who wish to practise the pharmaceutical calling. I yield to no man in my reverence for the class of the work of the School of Pharmacy, or respect for the memory of its distinguished teachers or students. But it does occur to me that possibly our duty to present and future generations of pharmacists may require some modifications of traditional policy. This is a matter which you may be sure that your representatives on the Council will very carefully consider in connection with technical education in Great Britain generally. It may be that the developments in University teaching now going on around us will make it possible before long for students to regard the University as the natural gateway to a pharmaceutical qualification. At any rate, you must not shut your eyes to the important changes or progress in educational matters, and I hope you will absolve me from any idea of disloyalty to our School in making these remarks.

THE ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS

to the Society show an increase of over 200*l.* for the year with a slight decrease in the number of members. Both facts may be accounted for by the number of persons who have been taken from the annual list and transferred to the roll of life-members. There seems a great disposition among the younger men to become life-members by payment of 10*l.* 10*s.* down, and I am scarcely surprised, for it is a good investment for the life-compounder if not for the Society. (Laughter.) Turning now to the other side of the account, the two great items of expenditure which show any marked increase are those relating to the *Journal* and the law-costs. In regard to the former, there is an adverse balance of 2,285*l.*, or 800*l.* more than in the preceding account. I employ the words "adverse balance" in their descriptive sense, and it must not be understood as implying anything more than that the balance of the account is on the expenditure side. The Council has felt that these figures are too high and indicate the need for a more economical basis in the production of the Society's official organ. I have noticed evidences of alarm in certain provincial towns, and there appears to be an altogether unwarranted fear that the Council are proposing to enter upon a starvation policy, and generally to act in a foolish manner in spite of expert advice and warning. I do not know the origin of these ideas, but they are not very flattering to the members of the Council, who very seldom get enough of flattery to spoil them at any time. (Laughter.) I am glad of this opportunity—the first that has occurred—of dispelling the fears of

AGITATED MEMBERS AT BRADFORD

and elsewhere. The Council are determined to see to two very simple matters which should commend them-

selves to every member. They are (1) that whatever money is spent upon the *Journal* the members shall have money's worth, and (2) that the *Journal* shall be produced at the lowest possible cost consistent with efficiency. That is a mere business determination, and need not be disturbing to business men. The *Journal* is your property, gentlemen, and I conceive that it is the duty of the Council to ensure that the money spent upon it shall improve the property, otherwise it is simply thrown away. It is not expedient that I should enter upon a more detailed discussion of the subject, but I will tell you that the Council have now before them the consideration of what changes may be desirable in the conditions under which the *Journal* is at present produced and published, and I hope that my successor in this chair next year will be in the fortunate position of announcing that you have an improved journal and a largely reduced adverse balance. The law-costs have been exceptionally heavy during the past year, the net cost of that department of our work being nearly 1500%. When it is considered that this is in addition to the penalties and costs incurred, one is apt to imagine that we are buying our law in a dear market. But you must remember that the year has been marked by a number of somewhat expensive processes which have been in the nature of test-cases, and have enabled us to obtain important interpretations. It is said on authority that

OMELETTES ALWAYS INVOLVE THE BREAKING OF EGGS, and the truism applies also to such legal luxuries as appeals. To a very large extent the law-costs may be taken as a measure of the activity of the Council in protecting the public and incidentally registered persons from unqualified persons, so that a Pharmacy Bill is not altogether an unmixed evil. But it may seem a little hard that work which is done for the public is to be paid for by the members of a voluntary Society, and that 10,000 chemists who are benefited by the decisions obtained in the courts should be content to allow the same Association of voluntary subscribers to bear all the burden. I shall have to speak later on of the cases which have proved the most expensive, but I may say here that a large portion of our outlay—980%, or thereabouts—has been in respect to the administration of the law in Scotland. For England and Wales the cost has been about 500%, which includes 150% for our supplemental charter, and 65% balance of costs in the White case. On the whole, I do not think the Council are to be charged with undue extravagance in the conduct of law-cases. The first consideration must always be to win your case rather than anticipate the reckoning, and in order to do so the best man must be requisitioned and consulted. It is not always the actual fighting that costs the money, but the preparation for it. As an instance, I may say that the presentation of the case to the Medical Council against the employment of unqualified assistants in the doctors' shops involved two or three journeys to London by our solicitor in Edinburgh, and our Mr. Rutherford Hill had also to arrange for the evidence to be obtained in Glasgow and the West of Scotland. There were also consultations in London with counsel, and an enormous amount of documentary testimony to be collated and considered. This cost considerably over 300%, and not a farthing of the outlay was recoverable. I do not think we shall be called upon to deal with such

AN EXCEPTIONAL STATE OF AFFAIRS

again, but if we are, I hope you will not complain if the Council promptly and vigorously responds to the demand, though it may swell the adverse balance on the law account. (Hear, hear.) Other items of expenditure are pretty much as usual, and call for little comment from me. The Library Account is 178% larger. This is explained by the 175% which the new edition of the catalogue cost to issue. The sundry expenses in connection with the Museum also show a slight increase, which will, I feel sure, not be objected to by any one.

THE NORTH BRITISH BRANCH,

too, has cost more. The total increase is about 30%, and two-thirds of it is under the head of Miscellaneous Expenses. I could explain in detail how and why the money

has been spent, but it is hardly necessary to do so. I ask you to take my word for it, as one who knows from personal knowledge and observation of the Branch, that that extra 20% represents a good deal of extra work, the pharmaceutical value of which cannot be represented in the financial statement. Now I come to an item of expenditure I would gladly see doubled, and that is the 108% 2s. 11d. spent upon local organisation. I may be open to retort that this subject is to me like the head of King Charles to Mr. Dick. (Laughter.) But be it so. I am convinced that the future of pharmacy is to a large extent dependent upon the character of the

INTERNAL ORGANISATION OF THE SOCIETY,

and any imperfect, indifferent, or incomplete system will give little attractive value to the Society, and that body, instead of being a living power, must remain a monument of glorious possibilities. I do not want the Society to acquire a monumental reputation of that kind. I do not see why it should always be a potential rather than an actual influence, and that, perhaps, explains my reiterated appeals for a more highly developed local organisation. At present my ideas have been partially put into practice, and I may express my acknowledgments to the Registrar and his staff for the great pains taken in arranging the thousand and one details which the new scheme necessitated. But I have learnt enough of the working of the scheme during the past year to tell you that it will not accomplish its object, and the object I had before me when I first invented it, if it is confined to the narrow limits accorded it to-day. It requires more spade-work—if I may borrow a political simile—and to prosecute this species of preliminary labour effectively needs more money. There is, however, another need, that money cannot buy—men. If we could secure the services of a few additional really earnest local officers, we might go far with a very little money. I take this opportunity of expressing my personal indebtedness to the local officers for the help they have given. The Council has already passed a formal vote of thanks, but I am glad to add my expression of gratitude for the really large volume of valuable information they have placed in possession of the officers at headquarters. The foregoing are the chief items in the statement before you, and I do not think further comment on the balance-sheet is called for. A number of

MINOR ECONOMIES

have been effected in the general administration, and I do not anticipate any objection on that score. I would like to warn members, however, that, in the ordinary progress of events, the secretarial staff must be greatly increased, and that the wages-bill must be expected to rise accordingly.

It was recently decided to place the Society on the telephone-service, and we have several other business-developments in progress, intended to bring the Society's organisation into closer accord with modern commercial ideas. But progress has its obligation as well as its advantage, and if you see a larger sum next year for salaries, I hope you will make allowance for the benefit bestowed upon the Society by having an adequate official clerical staff to transact the detail business.

With regard to the report of the Council, which has been distributed to every member and published in the Pharmaceutical Press, I do not know that there is much occasion to amplify the official statements, bald as they are. The fact is that in these days, when the Council does almost everything under

THE OBSERVANT EYE OF THE PRESS,

there is no scope for annual reports. All the important transactions of the Council have been published from time to time, together with a good many of the unimportant, so that the report is now little more than a reiteration of more or less wearisome matter that has been common knowledge for some time. Olympus has very little thunder left at May, I assure you, and it becomes increasingly difficult for a pharmaceutical Jove to preserve even a semblance of awe-striking attributes for twelve months on end.

In respect to the Government Visitor's report on the examinations, and his strong expression of opinion that

COMPULSORY COURSES ARE REQUIRED

in at least chemistry and pharmacy, I would like to remind you that we have referred the Privy Council to their ruling in 1886, when we tried to do what Dr. Stevenson thinks so essential, and we have, I fancy, driven home the point that if there are no "compulsory courses" it is certainly not the fault of the Pharmaceutical Society. Their Lordships have taken up the attitude that we have no power to institute these courses under our present status, and no doubt their position is based upon the advice of the Law Officers of the Crown. All we can do therefore is to convince the Department of the futility of calling our attention to desirable lines of conduct unless it is prepared to help us to obtain the necessary powers to follow such lines. I hope that before very long, we may have the power to introduce "periods of time and courses of study" between parts of the qualifying examinations. The time appears ripe for both, and the draft clause of the Pharmacy Acts Amendment Bill designed to effect the improvement is already in the hands of the Government. Glancing for a moment at the Society's legal work, I would impress upon the members the large amount of time and the infinite pains spent upon these reported cases of infringement. The task of dealing with 409 cases, which is nearly double the number in 1900, is by no means a light one, and you could easily appreciate the importance which the Council attaches to their duties as prosecutors under the Acts when I say that the bulk of our time each month is taken up in considering the evidence in these cases and the allied circumstances. As I said earlier in my remarks, law-costs have been exceptionally heavy. It has been found necessary to take up one or two flagrant 17th section cases—notably one case in Staffordshire, where nicotine was sold labelled "Brandy," and caused death; and also in Scotland, where it was sought to rule our Registrar out of court as having no title to sue. The cost of such cases is somewhat higher than some of the 15th section cases, for the Society cannot recover any penalty under summary procedure in England. Still, we have the satisfaction of knowing our exact position with regard to prosecutions under Section 17 in Scotland, for the High Court has decided that the Registrar under the Pharmacy Acts is the proper prosecutor in such cases. We also know that the practice of not paying penalties for conviction is

NO LONGER A SAFE GAME

for defendants in Scotland, since the High Court has declared that the Sheriff might attach to his judgment an alternative of imprisonment in default of payment. It was worth while spending a few pounds to stop the old sniggering at justice. Connected with law, too, are some parliamentary items, such as the draft Pharmacy Bill, concerning which our solicitors in London and Edinburgh have been engaged and counsel employed. The Council also found it expedient to protect the Society's property by entering an action for trespass against one of our neighbours in Great Russell Street. The differences have been amicably adjusted, and the rights of the Society acknowledged and confirmed. I do not think I need say any more on the report itself, but I must just for a few moments allude to what is in the last paragraph of the report, which is, perhaps, the most unpleasant and certainly the most painful one of the whole. We have

LOST BY DEATH

during the year several men who were distinguished in pharmacy—their names are set out here in this list. When we see here men who have been closely associated with us on the Council, either at present or in years gone by, we are bound to admit that the loss has been an exceedingly great one during the year. They include Mr. W. Martindale and Mr. J. T. Davenport, both past-Presidents of the Society; Mr. Randall, a former member of the Council, and many others who were not quite so closely connected with us, but were, at any rate, known to most of us here. I have referred previously, at the Council-meeting and in the country to the death of our old colleague Mr. Martindale. I need not say any more, because I know that what is in the hearts of all is the utmost respect and affection we had for him. There has, since this report has been issued, also occurred the death of another member. I refer to Mr. Andrews. He was with us in this house not very long ago; he was a regular

attender at the annual meetings of the Society, interested himself in pharmacy in many ways, and was a man who was always anxious to benefit his fellow-men. I need say no more now, but will just content myself with moving the resolution that the annual report and statement of accounts as published be received and adopted.

The VICE-PRESIDENT said: Gentlemen, I have much pleasure in seconding the resolution. I do not propose at the present moment to say anything about it. Perhaps you will allow me to say something by-and-by, if necessary.

Discussion.

In the discussion which ensued, Mr. WRIGHT (Yeovil) complained that the statement of the President in reference to the position of the *Pharmaceutical Journal* was misleading, because it estimated the cost of the publication by the difference between the expenditure and the net amount received from advertisements. The actual cost, he considered, was rather to be gauged by the net income relative to expenditure. The balance-sheet of the *British Medical Journal* showed a deficit of 5.965%. That, divided among 16,000 members, made the average cost to each member about 7s. 6d. Taking the adverse balance on their *Journal* in the same way, it worked out at 9s. 6d. per member per year, but if the loss had been upon the same ratio as that of the *British Medical Journal*, it would have been but 5s. So that if they had a greater or less amount of expenditure it did not matter, the profits being dependent upon the proportionate increase in the advertisements. This required that the *Journal* should be more attractive to readers, which could only be accomplished by giving a larger number of pages. Why not revert to the old practice of selling the *Journal* to those outside the Society at 10s. a year?

Mr. CAMPKIN said they were indebted to Mr. Wright for his friendly criticism. As to the cost of the *Journal*, he considered that this was not to be looked upon in a mere financial sense, because the publication brought the members in contact with the executive body week by week, and was useful in the dissemination of information. As to chemists and druggists who claimed that the executive of the Society were not representing them, it was

A COMPLAINT FREQUENTLY HEARD,

and it was difficult to convince these gentlemen that their interests were sufficiently attended to by the Pharmaceutical Society. Much of the work that had been undertaken with regard to local matters was not widely enough known, and therefore those referred to had no knowledge of the efforts the executive made on their behalf from time to time. The first requirement of the chemist was protection of title, and then a recognition of his position as a qualified and registered man, and protection against the unholy competition of unqualified dealers. He trusted that the Council would be able to give more public information. The general feeling was that there had been too little notice taken of the House of Lords' decision given in 1880, and it was supposed that there had not been a sufficient attempt on the part of the executive to reverse that finding. That it was a final decision, inasmuch as it was the result of the appeal to the House of Lords, had been given as the answer again and again, but that that should be the excuse for not making further legislative attempt was not the opinion of the general body of chemists. There had been many attempts by means of draft Pharmacy Bills, but failure had resulted, and it seemed impossible for the moment to hope for anything in this direction, because although we had a Government with a larger majority than had been known in the history of the country, it happened also to be the most powerless—(laughter and cheers)—all legislative business of such a character as this went to the wall, and that would apparently be the result of any further attempts. He took it, however, that the Society would be failing in its work if it did not make an endeavour to secure the registration of the qualified men and to protect them against

UNHOLY COMPETITION.

If every local organisation would only take upon itself to bring home these facts and this injustice to its local members, the condition of chemists and druggists would be absolutely different. His experience was that there was

a lamentable ignorance with regard to the injustice which they as qualified and registered men laboured under. The local organisations should be advised to bring these matters under the notice of their members.

Mr. CAMPBELL (Shepherd's Bush) read Section 15 of the Pharmacy Act:—

... Any person . . . who shall take, use, or exhibit the name or title of chemist and druggist, or chemist or druggist, not being a duly registered pharmaceutical chemist or chemist and druggist, or who shall take, use, or exhibit the name or title pharmaceutical chemist, pharmacist, or pharmacist, not being a pharmaceutical chemist . . . shall for every such offence be liable to pay a penalty or sum of five pounds . . .

Yet he saw Parke's Drug-stores, Day's, and Boot's using the title. He had inquired of the Secretary of the Society who were the managers of the branches of these drug-stores near him, and he could not say—in fact, the result of his inquiries was to show that it was not possible to ascertain the names of the responsible managers at the respective branches. He admitted that to remedy this would be a difficult task, but declared that it must be accomplished or their charter would become useless. He was sorry to see that these companies were supported by several leading chemists, some even on their Council, who conducted their business under

FALSE NAMES,

known as trade-names. No chemist, he declared, had a right to keep open a shop unless he displayed his own name only. ("Oh! Oh!" from Mr. Walter Hills.)

Mr. PENTNEY said the reason why a great many chemists would not join the Society was because they looked upon it as a fraud, and believed they had ground for their view. Having complained that a communication to the Society as to an infringement of the Pharmacy Act had not been acknowledged, the speaker said that under the head of law cases he did not grumble at all. He only wished there were

MORE PROSECUTIONS

against traders who were not chemists, and thought more details in the prosecutions and fines should be given in the report.

Mr. HYSLOP congratulated the Council upon the reports, and said the Society should regard itself as being under a cloud in having lost so many leaders of special types that could never be replaced, and it was certainly time for them to consider how their leaders for the future were to be "evolved." With regard to the *Pharmaceutical Journal*, they must remember that that publication had definite and exclusive ends in view, and should not introduce gibes and jokes. (Laughter.)

THE SECRET OF THE SUCCESS

of trade-journals was that there was so much juvenility abroad in the world—in the Government, the Church, and other great organisations; but they should remember that they had masters of old to look back upon, and should not encourage the juvenile element to the detriment of the Society and the best interests of the chemists and druggists. Still, he begged them to "cheer up," and remember that—

"All theory, dear friend, is gray,
Life's golden tree is green away."

THE PRESIDENT REPLIES.

The PRESIDENT rose at 1.8 to reply. Mr. Wright, he said, had expressed himself rather strongly, and seemed to think that the *Journal* ought to be sent out at considerably more cost to the Society, but he could assure them that the Council had given the matter the greatest consideration, and that presently further improvements might be looked for. He asked them to trust the Council to do the best it could in the matter. Mr. Campkin referred to the ten thousand people outside the Society who, as well as those who belonged to the Society, wanted more information on legal matters, and said that if they placed more confidence in people outside the Society they would come in. The Council has tried all sorts of ways and means to get more members. It seemed to be forgotten that members of the craft owe a duty to the Society, which is always doing something for the benefit of the craft. In regard to Mr. Campkin's complaint of the inaction of the Council in that

nothing had been done to rectify the House of Lords decision, the Council had drafted a number of Bills, and one at the present time was with the Government. Mr. Campkin said it was not much good going to the Government, but later on said they should keep pegging away, which seemed to be somewhat contradictory. The Council was not going to stay its hand, but would continue to do its best to improve the condition of pharmacy. As to local organisation, it was exceedingly important that their officers should take the members into their confidence, and not only the members, but the local Members of Parliament, and he thanked Mr. Campkin for the work he had done in the latter direction. Mr. Campbell asked why nothing had been done to make Section 15 of the Pharmacy Act operative. Well, he would refer Mr. Campbell to the draft Pharmacy Bill, which should convince him that the Society was doing its best to put pharmacy on a proper footing. In that Bill he would call Mr. Pentney's attention to the clause which would give the Registrar power to require the name of the manager in charge of each shop. Acting under advice, they did not give the details of the prosecutions undertaken during the year, and on the whole he thought it was better to show it as in the report. As to the Council being a sham and a fraud, he could not help that. (Laughter.) The Council had been elected by the members, and would continue to do its very best. Replying to Mr. Hyslop, the President said the Council is always glad to have the advice of anyone connected with its body. He would like to add that while the Council felt it an honour to fill the position it did, it was a little unfair to expect the Council to do all the work. The Council required a little more sympathy—or flattery, if they liked to put it so. Members should ask themselves what they could do to help the Society, and ask themselves if they were doing their duty.

The PRESIDENT then formally put the motion that the report be received and adopted, and it was carried unanimously.

Scrutineers were appointed to count the votes for the Council election, and the auditors were reappointed.

Attention was then called to the registers of chemists and druggists and pharmaceutical chemists which were on the table as required by the by-laws.

Mr. MACEWAN then proposed a vote of thanks to the President and Council for the way they had done their duty during the past year. There was a good deal, he said, in the latter remarks by the President as to lack of sympathy from the members. The members should not forget that the Councillors, who were mostly heads of important business houses, gave not only their time, but brains, in doing a great deal of work on behalf of the Society and its members.

Mr. FEAVER CLARKE briefly seconded the motion, which was put, and carried unanimously.

The PRESIDENT thanked the meeting for the resolution. It was nice to have their labours recognised in that way.

The meeting was then adjourned till 3 o'clock on Thursday.

Special General Meeting.

THE BY-LAWS.

THE PRESIDENT called on the Secretary to read the notice convening the special general meeting for the purpose of considering the proposed new by-laws and altering the wording of the poison regulations.

This having been done, the PRESIDENT explained that the by-laws had been read, confirmed, and approved in Council, as required by the charter, and now came before the members for approval. The by-laws had been under consideration a long time, and were approved some time ago, with the exception of one clause. Owing to the objection, the Council had withdrawn the by-laws from the Privy Council, and those now submitted were identical, with the exception of clause 23 of Section X. If the meeting did not care to take the by-laws in that form, they could be taken serialim.

Mr. CARTWRIGHT, in seconding the motion, which the President proposed, said the only real alteration was in clause 23, in regard to the fee for re-examination in case of illness. The matter had been before the Law Lords, and,

as the Society had no desire to be unduly harsh in dealing with candidates and their money, the old clause had been restored, with the exception that the language had been made clearer and more definite. He had been officially informed that the Privy Council was prepared to approve the other by-laws, and, if pressed, he had no doubt that the disputed clause would also have been approved. As, however, he was a strong man, belonging to a strong Council, he thought the Council were well advised in taking back and reconsidering the by-laws. The alteration met the view of the objectors.

The by-laws were then approved by the meeting.

POISON REGULATIONS.

The PRESIDENT then proposed the addition of the words "and liquid disinfectants" to Clause 3 of the Poison Regulations. The necessity arose some months ago after the attention of the Council had been drawn to the matter by the medical officer of health for Sunderland. That gentleman drew attention to the lax manner in which carbolic acid and poisonous disinfectants were being sold, and suggested that some alteration should be made in the way they were distributed by local authorities. The Local Government Board had the notion that the regulations applied to the distribution as well as the sale of disinfectants, and called the attention of the Privy Council to the matter. At the request of the Privy Council the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society considered the matter, and concluded that the addition of the words suggested would get over the difficulty as to the sale of disinfectants. As regards the distribution, the local authorities had been reminded by the Local Government Board that similar precautions should be taken. The alteration was far-reaching, but he (the President) had reason to believe that the Privy Council would accept the amendment.

Mr. R. A. ROBINSON seconded the motion. It was, he said, an alteration which commended itself to everyone.

Mr. A. P. BARNARD asked if the regulation would apply to the non-poisonous disinfectants sold by oil-shops, and

Mr. L. ATKINSON inquired if the words "Not to be taken" blown in the bottle are a sufficient notice that the contents of the bottle were not to be taken internally.

Mr. CARTEIGHE said he thought they were equivalent, but such words would not relieve a chemist from labelling "Poison," in accordance with Section 17 of the Pharmacy Act.

The PRESIDENT then, on the advice of the Solicitor, put a motion rescinding the old Clause 3, and substituting one altered in accordance with the recommendation of the meeting.

The motion was carried.

THE CHAIN.

Mr. CARTEIGHE said before the meeting adjourned he would like to congratulate the President on the handsome chain of office he wore for the first time at an annual meeting. He congratulated Mr. Newsholme as the first President of the Society to wear a chain of office.

The PRESIDENT thanked Mr. Carteighe for his eulogistic references, and said the handsome chain and badge always attracted attention when he wore it at public functions. The other day when at a dinner a gentleman said, "May I take wine with your worship?" mistaking him for a mayor. He did not know whether to take it as a compliment altogether, as he considered the President of the Pharmaceutical Society ranked before a mayor.

Mr. CARTEIGHE: But you took wine with him all the same?

The PRESIDENT: Yes.

Mr. HILLS: In electing any future president we shall not only have to consider his moral and mental qualities, but also his physique. (Laughter.) I shall be quite out of it. (Laughter.)

The members then adjourned to the Examination-hall for refreshments.

COUNCIL ELECTION.

THE result of the poll for the election of seven councillors was declared at the adjourned meeting on May 29 at 3 P.M.,

the President in the chair. Mr. E. N. BUTT (chairman of the scrutineers) read his report, which showed the following result of the votes:—

Glyn-Jones, W. S. ...	2,256	Harrington, J. F. ...	1,756
Harrison, J. ...	1,985	Southall, A. ...	1,555
Carteighe, M. ...	1,963	Campkin, A. S. ...	1,303
Young, J. Rymer ...	1,911	Pickering, C. E. ...	822
Park, C. J. ...	1,834	Morrison, J. W. T. ...	783

The number of papers issued was 5,448 (180 fewer than last year). Whilst 2,573 were returned (177 less than last year), 19 of those received were informal, and 13 were received too late, making 2,541 papers to count.

The PRESIDENT declared the first seven elected, and Mr. CARTEIGHE proposed a vote of thanks to the scrutineers, which Mr. PETER BOA seconded.

Mr. BUTT having replied, the meeting terminated.

Chemical Society.

A MEETING was held on Wednesday, May 23, when the chair was taken by Professor Meldola, F.R.S., Vice-President. There was a large gathering of agricultural authorities.

The first paper gave the results of an inquiry instigated by the Board of Agriculture into the poisonous nature of the leaves and young shoots of the yew-tree. The investigation was carried out in the Government laboratories by Dr. Thorpe and Mr. Stubbs, who have been able to confirm the results already obtained by Hilger and Brande and other workers, and like them are inclined to ascribe the poisonous property to an alkaloid.

TAXINE.

This substance is amorphous, and gives only amorphous salts; it has the composition $C_{37}H_{52}NO_{10}$, but is probably not homogeneous. No physiological experiments have yet been carried out, so that no definite evidence of its toxic character is available. Professor Dunstan, in discussing this contribution, remarked on the uncertain character of yew-poisoning cases, and the conflicting opinions held by different people with regard to its action, and drew attention to the fact that Mr. Dymond a few years ago did some work on this subject which had to be given up for lack of time; it appears, however, that a crystalline hydrochloride was then obtained. The next paper was read by Dr. Leather on

SOIL SAMPLES,

in which he gave a series of tables illustrating the accuracy, or, as he himself put it, the inaccuracy, with which soil samples for agricultural analyses can be collected by boring with an angler.

SOME SALINE WATERS FROM INDIAN WELLS,

was the title of Dr. Leather's second paper, which gave an account of the solid constituents of some Indian well-waters used for irrigation. The solids were usually from 0.2 to 2 per cent, and consisted largely of sodium chloride. Mr. J. Spiller, in the ensuing discussion, drew attention to an Indian water he analysed in 1865, which contained $8\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of total solids, and from which it was possible to prepare a natural washing-soda containing 75 per cent. of real sodium carbonate.

Dr. Hewitt and Mr. Woodford then proceeded to describe some further results they have obtained in the study of fluorescence among compounds derived from eosin.

It is reported that Mr. M. Petersheim, florist, of Erfurt, Prussia, has received a large order from Windsor Castle for flower and vegetable seeds.

TRANSVAAL PATENTS AND TRADE-MARKS.—The newly proclaimed law reduces the fees on patents from 475*l.* to 49*l.* 10*s.* for the whole term of fourteen years, payable in instalments. In cases of opposition, any objector or applicant residing abroad or having no fixed property within the Transvaal, may be required to give security for costs to the satisfaction of the Commissioner. The principal change as to trade-marks is the very important one enabling applicants to register (a) an invented word or words; (b) a word or words having no reference to the character or quality of the goods and not being a geographical name. Under the old law words alone could not be registered, so Mr. Reginald W. Barker informs us.

THE EMBEZZLEMENT CHARGE.

At the South London Sessions, Newington, on May 23, before Mr. Loveland-Loveland, K.C., Joseph Milne (26), chemist's manager, surrendered to his bail to answer a charge of having feloniously stolen, on April 17, two sums of 15s. and 13s., the moneys of his employers, Messrs. Lewis & Burrows (Limited), wholesale and retail druggists, and further with having on May 6 and 7 feloniously stolen the sum of 3l. 17s. 1d., also the moneys of his employers, whilst acting as manager of their branch at 17 Lavender Hill, S.W. Mr. H. C. Biron (who, with Mr. H. T. Waddy, appeared for the prosecution) detailed at great length the facts of the case, as already reported in our issue of May 17, page 776. Robert Evans, the deputy-manager, repeated his evidence as to the method adopted by the prisoner, himself, and another assistant, named Sharman, in making up the sales.

Mr. Loveland-Loveland: Then you were a party to this strange arrangement?

Witness: Well, yes—in one way.

Mr. Loveland-Loveland: I should say in every way.

In cross-examination by Mr. Edmondson (for the prisoner), he said he was a qualified dispenser, but Milne was not. At the time he wrote to him firm he (witness) was under notice to leave. Prisoner was an exceptionally smart manager, and had worked up the trade of this shop remarkably.

Mr. Loveland-Loveland: How long has this extraordinary balancing practice been going on?

Witness: I could not say.

Mr. Loveland-Loveland: When he told you to make up your till by not entering the sales, why did you not say, "I cannot do that; it would not be right"?

Witness: Well, he was my manager.

Mr. Loveland-Loveland: Is that all you can say to your acquiescing in fraud?

Witness: I acquiesced in one way.

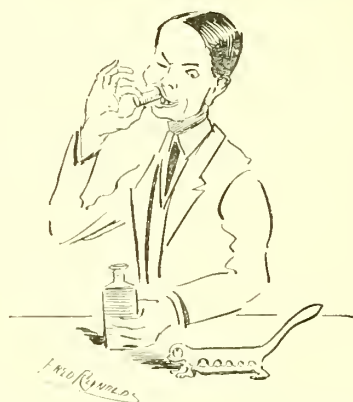
Mr. Loveland-Loveland: Your one way appears to have been all the wrong way.

Harry Richard Sharman, an assistant, gave corroborative evidence of the practice of paying in more than was really taken by borrowing from the "rest" tills and making out false bills for fictitious sales. This was done often. He had confidence in the manager, and did not think it wrong at the time. Evidence having also been given by Mr. Ernest Wm. Gough, the general manager of Messrs. Lewis & Burrows (Limited), Mr. Edmondson, after being overruled by the Bench on a technical objection, argued that the evidence against the prisoner was only that of two persons who were really accomplices, and the law demanded corroboration of accomplices' evidence. Mr. Loveland-Loveland considered there had been corroboration. The prisoner, electing to give evidence, was sworn, and denied he had ever applied any of the company's money to his own use. The money he produced to Mr. Gough had never been outside the premises. His instructions were never to leave the money in the till all night, and that was why it was in the stock-room, hidden from burglars. He held the money back to pay in on the Saturday to look a big day's takings. It now appeared foolish; but he had worked day and night to make the business a success. He admitted that he wrote out bills for goods that were never sold, and added the "rest" money to the actual takings to make better trade appear, and when bills were not made out it was to balance the fictitious bills. He did these things with no dishonest intention. He saw now that it was indiscreet, but never dreamt that the construction would be put upon his actions that had been.

In summing up the case, Mr. Loveland-Loveland said the facts revealed a most remarkable system of making up the accounts by the prisoner and his assistants. So far as Evans and Sharman were concerned, it did not matter whether they were accomplices or not; but he was sure no jury had ever listened to a more extraordinary story. But the question was, Did the prisoner steal the money or not, and was the prisoner's explanation of the whole affair satisfactory so far that he only acted foolishly, and not criminally?

After a very lengthy consideration in private, the jury returned a verdict of not guilty, and the accused was discharged.

Things that Happen—Sometimes.



Improper Dispensing Methods.

The Cork.

A "classy" assistant at York
Always picked out his teeth with a fork;
But he found a successor
When, heedless of presser,
He charmed us by chewing the cork.

Business Changes.

MR. W. T. MARTIN, chemist and druggist, Lewes, has opened a branch at Newhaven, Sussex.

MR. PARKER, chemist, has transferred his lease at Terminus Road, Eastbourne, and opened a pharmacy at Clinton Place, Seaford, Sussex.

MR. JOHN BROWN, pharmaceutical chemist, has purchased the business at Berwick-on-Tweed formerly belonging to Mr. John Hutchinson.

BOOTS (LIMITED) have acquired the premises at 7 Bank Buildings, Barking Road, East Ham, E., which they will open as soon as alterations are completed.

MR. WILLIAM R. GIRLING, pharmaceutical chemist, has purchased the old-established business formerly carried on by the late Mr. J. T. Maxey at 8 High Street, Wisbech.

MR. G. W. SMITHSON, chemist and druggist, formerly with Messrs. Glaisyer & Kemp, Brighton, has purchased the business lately carried on in High Street, Rotherfield, by Mr. G. G. Hornsby.

MR. R. S. ANGUS, chemist and druggist, Stonewell, Lancaster, who succeeded a few years ago to the branch business of Mr. W. Wyatt, has found it necessary to remove to more commodious premises adjoining.

IN consequence of the Strand Improvement Scheme the business of Messrs. Constantine & Jackson, of Wych Street, Strand, W.C., has been transferred to the City Pharmacy, Chancery Lane, W.C.; and Mr. G. S. Boutall's business in Newcastle Street, W.C., has been closed.

THE old-established business of Mr. F. Boor, Fallowfield, Manchester, has been purchased by Mr. R. G. Edwards, pharmaceutical chemist, who proposes transferring the chemist's portion of the business to his establishment opposite, 269 Wilmslow Road, Fallowfield.

HARLEY'S EAR-LOTION.—In October last the incorrigible rascal Richards, *alias* Kemp, *alias* Dalesford, *alias* James Harley, was sentenced at the Old Bailey to four months' imprisonment, in conjunction with the still bigger rascal "Dr." Nicholson, of "free ear-drum" fame, with whom he had been working for many years. He has therefore only been out of gaol two or three months, but he is already at his old game again, and as "James Harley," Secretary of the Audiophone Company, Stockdale Road, Battersea Park, S.W., he is now sending round to the Press advertisements offering "to deaf people" Harley's Ear-lotion, of which "one bottle will cure any ordinary case."—*Truth*.

Observations and Reflections.

By NRAYSER.

The Dentists Act Case at Cardiff

resulted in a judgment which if maintained would widely extend the scope of that Act, but which I think can be easily shown to be contrary to the express terms of the statute. The defendant, Mr. Malins, had apparently carefully made it clear that he was a chemist, and not a registered dentist; he used none of the expressly protected titles; and the Stipendiary himself agreed promptly with the contention put forward on behalf of the defendant that the Act does not prohibit anybody from undertaking dental work of any kind, or, as it was expressed, "carrying on the business of a dentist." That is obvious, he said. That the Act recognises the right of unregistered persons "to perform dental operations and give dental attendance and advice" is made quite evident by Section 5, which provides that no unregistered person shall recover any fee or charge in any court for such service. That disability is the only legal result which follows dental practice by an unregistered person. But the dentists want to get more than this out of the Act. They point out that Section 3 says the unregistered person may not only not use certain specified titles, but that neither may he take or use "any name, title, addition, or description implying that he is registered under this Act or that he is a person specially qualified to practise dentistry." Whereupon the Cardiff Stipendiary properly asks,

What Does "Specially Qualified" Mean?

The Act itself contains the answer, but the simple process of reading the Act does not seem to have suggested itself to anyone concerned in the case. The preamble reads "Whereas it is expedient that provision be made for the registration of persons *specially qualified* to practise as dentists in the United Kingdom," &c. One object of the Act, therefore, is to register persons specially qualified. Now turn to Section 6. Therein the persons are indicated who are "entitled to be registered under this Act." They and they only are "specially qualified." The qualification is specific, specified, special. You may be better or worse qualified than the Act stipulates; but you cannot be registered unless you are qualified in the special manner indicated. Take this test: Suppose Mr. Malins could prove to a competent authority that he was all he claimed to be and more; that he could fit teeth perfectly, and could extract them so that the victim enjoyed the operation. Would the authorities register him? Not at all. They would say "You may be marvellously well qualified, most highly qualified, but you are not 'specially qualified' within the meaning of the Act." It will not do for the dentists to fit one meaning to the term in the preamble of the Act, and another to the same term in the penal section.

The Genius of the Speciality Men

was the most striking feature of the Medical Exhibition held at the Queen's Hall last week. The neurasthenia, anæmia, and adynamia from which I gather we are all suffering must be the consequence of the ignorance of our ancestors. They did not know how essential proteids, hæmoglobin, iodine, phosphates, and choline were to their system, and they went on feeding themselves on beef and beer and suet-puddings, munching up arsenic and bacteria as necessary concomitants. They had no prettily capped bottle of stuff at hand "to antagonise specific pathogenic germs," and had only to rely on an occasional vomit, or, perhaps, on "Nature's Best Restorative,"

which the front page of the Exhibition catalogue assures us is still "Pure Old Brandy." This is some of the physiological learning I collected during a stroll round the exhibits. I should have learned a good deal more if it had not been for the band above me, the purpose of which seemed to be to interfere with the fluency of the gentlemen in charge. It may have been a very good band, but it certainly checked business.

The Somerset House People

are very nice as officials and tax-collectors, but it is a little risky to treat them as ordinary human beings. Mr. West possibly thought that if they regarded the antikamnia tablets as a component part of the prescription he sent them, they would tell him so. To my thinking they were, and I should have dispensed them from an unstamped package with a light heart and a clear conscience. Patients would gaze with some amazement, I fancy, on their prescribed medicine if it came to them with a revenue-stamp stuck round it, and I should feel it my duty to save them and the prescriber from that annoyance. But to ask "the Department" whether the 1½d. was necessary or not in such a case, is like asking a cabman whether his fare is 1s. or 1s. 6d.

In One of the Entrances

to the great Revenue shop in the Strand a slate is hung up, on the frame of which the letters C.S.S.A. are branded, and all over which are inscribed such notes as these: Brown 16, Robinson 25, Simpson 33, and so on. Passing through, the other day, in order to contribute towards the cost of the war, I noticed this slate, and asked the janitor what it meant. He explained that the several gents who had written their names and the numbers of their rooms on the slates had orders for the Civil Service Supply Association, and that the man from that shop would call and fetch these shortly, and that the goods so ordered would be delivered before 4. I asked if I could have a similar slate hung up there and send daily for orders, but obviously my friend did not regard that suggestion as serious. It seemed to him the most natural thing in the world that the shop in which his "gents" had shares should make use of the national walls for their advertisements, while we who pay those gents are to content ourselves with that privilege.

Mr. Braxton Hicks

was certainly the liveliest of London coroners. He appeared to enjoy the work of his somewhat lugubrious office, and was almost always on good terms with his juries. He was not a prejudiced man at all. He had, as he once told me, hereditary sympathies with doctors, but I do not remember that he was ever unreasonably bitter against the prescribing chemist. By his action in promoting the Wheeldon case, which increased the pecuniary value of the pharmaceutical certificate by nearly 50 per cent., he did a great service to qualified chemists, and I know that he fully appreciated the action of the C. & D. in forcing that case into the High Court. I urged him once to a carbolic-acid crusade, but he had cheap lamps on his mind at that time, and would not be drawn off to any other object.

FAITH-HEALING is regarded by the Swiss authorities as an infringement of the medical laws, and two faith healing experts in Zurich have recently been fined.

DR. CLAPTON, in "The Life of St. Luke," objects to physicians at the present day being called disciples of Æsculapius because, he says, the Asclepiades of Pergamos were quacks. Very likely they were, says the *Lancet*, but "so far as we know Æsculapius was not, and the treatment as carried out at his chief shrine Epidauros, was quite sound."

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Editorial Comments.

A Family Party.

THIS is, we think, the appropriate title for the annual
meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society held in London this
week. The same old faces, with, alas! a few vacant chairs;
the old speeches, and perfect harmony were there. Were it
not that inveterate custom dictates that something should

be said in this column in regard to the meeting, these few sentences might as well not be written. The President of the Society is, in part at least, responsible for the unevenness of the meeting. He rushes business along peacefully, with just sufficient pause to allow those who want to speak to get up, yet not enough to enable them to finish off mentally the first phrases of what they want to say. Consequently the listeners on Wednesday had the painful experience of hearing one or two speeches which were too obviously not the true reflection of the interior light, and humour degenerated to a miserable pun or two. No wonder the veteran and erudite Mr. Hyslop bewailed that the gaps in the old guard are not filled by drafts from the juvenility. We can promise any young member of the Society who has practised in local literary societies an undreamt-of pharmaceutical reputation for very little trouble and an annual speech of not more than five minutes' duration. The path to greatness is straight enough. One should make a point of reading the reports of the Council proceedings monthly, note matters of importance and their development. Contrast what the Irish Council does, and do not overlook the topics of provincial associations, nor those which otherwise agitate British pharmacy. Con these annotations with the Council's report on the year's work, and select one or, at the most, two topics for remark. Write a speech of a quarter-of-an-hour's duration on these, beginning with a quotation from Emerson, or a compliment to the President, working in two or three genuine witticisms (stolen if need be), some sound criticism, and finish either with a line from Horace or something obscure but good from an English poet. Cut the speech down to half, read it to a friend and halve it again according to his advice. Learn to deliver it well, go to Bloomsbury with a friend who will supply pre-arranged interjections for the appropriate repartee, and when the speech is fired off the reputation of the speaker will be made. There are some who could do it without all this preparation. Anyway, we gather from Wednesday's proceedings that a few successful young orators and a little more money are the present chief needs of the Pharmaceutical Society.

The Opium Outlook.

UP to within ten days ago the news regarding the forthcoming opium-crop in Turkey had been of an exceptionally favourable character, the probable output being estimated by several authorities in Smyrna at from 10,000 to 11,000 cases. As is often the case, however, with opium, adverse weather conditions just prior to collection has a considerable influence on the estimates. It is so on the present occasion, as according to the latest reports received in London it appears that hot southerly winds have lately prevailed, and no rain has fallen in many of the districts where it was needed to bring the crop to full maturity. This has somewhat unsettled the market in Smyrna, and it is said that interior dealers have instructed their Smyrna agents to hold for higher prices. To give colour to their convictions, the same dealers have given orders to buy for their account, and this little speculation on the part of the natives has led to an advance of quite 6*l.* per lb. locally. Large buyers have naturally withdrawn from the market, and the higher range of figures now asked is only being paid by shippers who have pressing engagements. The advance in Smyrna is not likely to last, and it is quite expected that when the weather alters an easier market will set in. When it is considered that the stock of old opium in Turkey is large—viz., about 2,500 cases—and that the consuming markets have been very dull for the past six months, the present advance would appear to be ill-advised, and an early reaction may be

looked for. From a reliable source we are assured that the harvesting has not been interrupted, and the damage done is trifling in comparison with the very large crop. There has been a steady decline in the London opium-market, in conjunction with Smyrna and other markets, for several months. An important factor in the situation, and one which has helped to bring down prices during the past season is the abundant supply of Persian opium of good quality. The opening prices for the new crop of telegnale in Smyrna is expected to be about 6*s.* 6*d.* per lb., and old crop will be worth fully 6*l.* per lb. more from a manufacturer's point of view, as fresh opium contains fully 3 to 4 per cent. more moisture than old, well-seasoned stuff, and, besides, poorer qualities of new crop are generally sold first. In face of the present large crop opium is likely to remain cheap for some time to come, as all the consuming markets appear to be well stocked.

Poisoning in 1900.

THE annual tabulation of mortality (albeit nearly two years late) issued by the Registrar-General, and just to hand, shows that the deaths registered in England and Wales during the year 1900 numbered 587,830, and were in the proportion of 18·2 per 1,000 of the population. According to the report urinary diseases accounted for a mortality equal to a rate of 618 per million living among males, and 376 per million among females. At ages below 35 the mortality from these diseases is inconsiderable, but above that age urinary diseases in the aggregate become steadily more fatal as age advances. It is noteworthy that at almost all periods of life, and especially at advanced ages, males die much more rapidly from these diseases than females. Of the total number of deaths 91·81 per cent. were certified by registered medical practitioners. Inquests were held on 6·27 per cent., while the causes of the remaining 1·92 per cent. (representing 11,257 deaths) were uncertified. Uncertified deaths during 1900 showed an increase of 0·07 per cent. The total number of deaths from poisons and poisonous vapours was 1,192, and the details are set forth in the following table:—

	Negligence and Accidents		Suicides	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Acetic acid	—	2	—	—
Acid (kind not stated)	—	—	—	1
Aconite	2	—	—	—
Alcohol	9	5	1	—
Ammonia	10	9	1	6
Anæsthetics:—				
Chloroform	60	24	—	—
Chloroform and ether	1	—	—	—
Ether	2	5	—	—
Kind not stated	16	6	—	—
Nitrous-oxide gas	2	—	—	—
Arsenated hydrogen	1	—	—	—
Arsenic	1	10	—	—
Arsenical beer	6	39	—	—
Barium chloride	1	—	—	—
Belladonna	3	4	3	2
Belladonna and camphor	1	—	—	—
Benzoline	—	—	—	1
Bichromate of potash	—	1	1	—
Camphor	2	—	—	—
Camphorated oil	1	—	—	—
Camphor liniment	—	—	1	—
Cantharides	—	1	—	—
Carbolic acid	20	16	76	58
Carbon monoxide	4	—	—	—
Carbonic-acid gas	13	—	—	—
Castor-oil seeds	1	—	—	—

	Negligence and Accidents		Suicides	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Chloral	6	2	—	—
Chloride of zinc	—	1	—	—
Chlorine	—	1	—	—
Chlorodyne	2	4	1	2
Chloroform (not for operation)	2	2	1	—
Chromic acid	—	—	1	—
Coal-gas	13	8	3	—
Cocaine	1	2	—	—
Cocanut	—	1	—	—
Creosote	—	—	1	—
Cyanide of potassium	4	—	15	1
Ergot of rye	1	—	—	—
Fish, poisonous	1	3	—	—
Fruit, unripe	—	1	—	—
Fumes, benzolm	2	—	—	—
Fumes, charcoal	—	—	1	1
Fumes, coke	4	—	—	—
Fumes from rubbish tips	3	—	—	—
Fumes, gas	9	3	—	—
Fumes, kiln	3	—	—	—
Fungus	—	1	—	—
Hydrochloric acid	10	5	23	19
Ice-cream	1	1	—	—
Infants' preservative	—	1	—	—
Lead	106	9	—	—
Leaves, poisonous	—	1	—	—
Liniment	1	1	—	2
Marking-ink	—	1	—	—
Mercuric chloride	—	1	2	1
Mercury	1	1	—	1
Mercury, fulminate	3	—	—	—
Narcotic (kind not stated)	2	—	—	—
Nitric acid	2	—	2	2
Opium, laudanum, morphia	54	31	51	18
Overdose of medicine	—	1	—	—
Oxalic acid	4	3	21	23
Paraffin	3	1	—	—
Paraffin and turpentine	—	—	—	1
Paraldehyde	—	1	—	—
Phosphorus, matches	1	4	2	6
Prussic acid, oil of almonds	4	1	31	2
Ptomaines	27	32	—	—
Saffron	—	1	—	—
Sewer-gas	1	1	—	—
Silico fluoride of calcium	1	—	—	—
Silver nitrate	1	—	—	—
Smoke	1	2	—	—
Soda, caustic	2	1	—	—
Strychnia, nux vomica	7	3	6	11
Sulphate of copper	—	1	—	—
Sulphate of zinc	—	—	—	1
Sulphuretted hydrogen	4	—	—	—
Sulphuric acid	8	—	—	3
Tinned meat	2	3	—	—
Vermin-killer	—	—	—	3
Weed-killer	1	—	—	—
Yew-leaves	1	—	—	—
Kind not stated	23	9	26	11

A cursory analysis of the list will show that the poisons sold by chemists are responsible for only a small proportion of the deaths. The scheduled poisons caused 339 deaths, while unscheduled articles that could be obtained anywhere were responsible for 370 deaths; anaesthetics used by doctors and dentists caused fatalities in 116 cases, while 237 were killed by improper food, noxious gases, and lead or industrial poisoning. The scheduling of carbolic acid took place in September of 1900, and it is interesting to note that although only three months are included, the fatalities from that once-favourite poison show a decrease of 42 on the previous year. The figures for ammonia and hydrochloric acid show that these were favourite media of destruction, as they still are. The "arsenical-beer" figures recall the beginning of the arsenic scare, and it is notable that the

Registrar-General's figures are in accordance with medical experience, which is to the effect that women are more prone to succumb to arsenical neuritis than are men.

UNLIMITED.

[In our report of the Medical Exhibition in last week's issue Messrs. S. Maw, Son & Sons were referred to as "S. Maw, Son & Sons (Limited)," the writer having unconsciously copied the Exhibition-catalogue style of the world-known firm (page 796).]

When firms historic grow and thrive

They usually have imitations.

But, howsoever men may contrive,

They'll find Maws have no limitations.

COMPOUNDING IN IRELAND.

The failure of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland to convince the Dublin Magistrate that compounding *per se* by persons who are not pharmaceutical chemists is not a surprise, and was, indeed, almost a foregone conclusion. Compounding and sale constitute the offence, and we are glad to learn that the Society authorities are to take early steps to have this consideration placed before the legal authorities. It may, therefore, be taken as still *sub judice*, and for that reason it is not politic to discuss the matter more fully at this stage.

VOLCANIC DUST.

By the last West Indian mail we received from Mr. W. J. Knight, chemist, Barbados, a sample of volcanic dust which fell on that island on May 7. It is exactly like powdered pumice, and has a sulphurous odour. In chemical composition it does not differ, as far as we can ascertain, from other volcanic dust. It consists of silica and magnetic oxide of iron. Under the microscope the black, drab, white, and transparent particles are plainly discernible, and by elutriation these can be roughly separated. A similar dust-storm was experienced in 1812, and larger crops are reported to have been gathered in the following year, but as far as we can judge the dust which fell this month does not contain any elements likely to benefit the soil. Alkaline felspar is sometimes used as a manure, but the silica in the sample we examined is not accompanied by more than traces of sodium and potassium. Mr. Knight says, in a letter which accompanies the sample: "St. Vincent is about ninety miles to the westward of Barbados, and Martinique about 130 to the north-west, and it is perhaps doubtful from which of these the 'dust' came; probably the latter, as the eruption took place a couple of days before, while the St. Vincent explosion occurred only a couple of hours before the first appearance on our island." Mr. Blenkinsop (May & Baker, Limited) also received a sample from a friend in Barbados, and it is of the same character. The rapid transmission of the dust from the volcanoes to Barbados is remarkable.

A GERMAN RETORT.

The following is a translation of a communication to the *Pharmaceutische Zeitung* :—

I beg to call the attention of the editor to the article entitled "German Thoroughness," which appeared in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, May 17. THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST refers to a paper which was published in No. 3 of the *Pharm. Ztg.*, by Dr. C. R. Böhm, on "Cerium Oxalicum Medicinale," to the effect that Dr. Böhm ignored therein the work of Power and Sheddon on cerium oxalicum. I also consider the passage in Dr. Böhm's paper that "most chemists are unacquainted with the qualities and methods of preparation" [of cerium oxalicum] to be unfounded. Dr. Böhm is, further, not quite without reason, reproached for the want of scientific proofs of his statements based on his own experiments. The complaints made in the same article of Dr. Kobert not having mentioned Dr. Wild's communication in his paper on the physiological effect of ipecacuanha alkaloids appear to me to be without foundation, when one considers the exact and scientific work of Dr. Kobert and the unimportance of that of Dr. Wild.

The correspondent quoted our remarks about Dr. Kobert being a corresponding member of the Pharmaceutical Society

(see page 772), and "Wir kommen auf den Artikel zurück," says the editor. Our colleague does so with a vengeance in the issue of May 24, taking up the cudgels especially on behalf of Dr. Kobert, and saying that we charged the Rostock scientist with ignorance of the literature on the subject, or with having intentionally ignored the same. In saying "This is what Dr. Wild said, but we should not be surprised to find Dr. Kobert get all the credit on the Continent," we made no such charge, but said that we hesitated "to regard absence of reference to Dr. Wild's work in the paper before us as indicating that he (Dr. Kobert) is not acquainted with or has ignored it." That hesitation is quite justified by what the *Pharmaceutische Zeitung* now says—viz., "That in the lecture of Dr. Siedler, a few lines of which only were contributed by Professor Kobert, the Wild papers were quite expressly mentioned." Our Berlin colleague also defends Dr. Böhm, and chides us in the most elegant *tu quoque* style, *e.g.* :—

The paper has evidently forgotten the *Pharmaceutische Zeitung*, which is read with such great attention on the Thames, which appears all the more ungrateful, as it was in this very German paper that an exhaustive paper on these works taken from the information contained in *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST* was published (*Pharmaceutische Zeitung*, 1900, No. 53). What remains of English thoroughness here?

Need we assure our Berlin friend that our appreciation of the *Pharmaceutische Zeitung* is heightened by the patriotic manner in which it sticks up for German thoroughness.

CORONATION HOLIDAYS.

The Manufacturers' Section of the London Chamber of Commerce has made an inquiry within the metropolitan area in regard to what the proprietors of factories and workshops are to do the week of the coronation of the King, and from the replies the following statement has been prepared :—

That 80 per cent. are in favour, or intimate their intention, of closing their works on the three days, June 26, 27, and 28;
 16 per cent. propose to close on two days;
 6 per cent. propose to close on one day only;
 10 per cent. desire to work on June 28; and in a large number of cases it is intended to hold the annual banquet on that day.

As regards payment during these holidays to workpeople employed by the day or hour (and in a few instances piece-workers also) the replies show :—

That 13 per cent. will pay full wages on the 26th, 27th, and 28th (2½ days);
 20 per cent. will pay two days' wages;
 26 per cent. will pay one day's wages;
 2 per cent. propose to pay half wages on 2½ days;
 28 per cent. will make no payment when closed during the period of the Coronation holidays.

Following upon this inquiry, a memorial to the Home Secretary has been prepared praying that overtime should be allowed where necessary on Saturday, June 21, and on four, instead of three, evenings the same week in those trades where overtime is already permitted under the Act of 1901, and also that overtime should be allowed for two weeks preceding the Coronation holidays in those trades where it is not allowed. If this is done, it is expected that practically all factories and workshops will be closed on June 26, 27, and 28. We understand that most of the chemical-factories are to be closed three days.

WINE-LICENCES.

The Standing Committee on Trade of the House of Commons had up to the Whitsuntide recess progressed with the Licensing Bill as far as Clause 19, and a report of the amendments so far was issued with the Parliamentary papers this week. Clause 8 is of special interest to chemists

and druggists who hold off wine-licences. It is in the following terms :—

(1) Notwithstanding anything contained in section seventy-three of the Licensing Act, 1872, a justices' licence shall be required in the case of every Excise licence under which intoxicating liquor may be sold by retail to be consumed off the premises.

Provided that this subsection shall not apply to any Excise licence taken out by a spirit-dealer or wine-dealer for premises which are exclusively used for the sale of intoxicating liquors, and which have no internal communication with the premises of any person who is carrying on any other trade or business.

(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in section eight of the Wine and Beerhouse Act, 1869, and in sections sixty-nine and seventy-four of the Licensing Act, 1872, the Licensing Justices shall be at liberty in their free and unqualified discretion, either to refuse a licence for the sale of beer, wine, spirits, liqueurs, sweets, or cider by retail to be consumed off the premises, on any grounds appearing to them sufficient, or to grant a licence to such persons as they deem fit and proper.

(3) Any application for the grant of a licence, to which this section applies, in respect of any premises on which the applicant was, at the commencement of this Act, authorised to sell beer, wine, spirits, liqueurs, sweets, or cider by retail to be consumed off the premises, shall be deemed to be an application for the renewal of a licence, and shall be subject to the provisions of the Licensing Acts relating to the renewal of licences.

As has been previously pointed out in *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST*, subsection (2) practically repeals the present law which makes it obligatory upon magistrates to grant off wine-licences except on one of the four grounds specified in the 1869 Act (see *THE CHEMISTS' AND DRUGGISTS' DIARY*, page 284). The new Bill also proposes to fix the annual licensing meetings for the first fourteen days of February in each year, instead of September.

NON-INFLAMMABLE FLANNELETTE.

The specification for the process of overcoming the tendency of flannelette to take fire when brought in contact with flame, to which reference was made in the *C. & D.*, March 23, page 465, has just been published. The discovery, which has been patented by Dr. W. H. Perkin, F.R.S., Manchester, and Messrs. Whipp Brothers & Tod (Limited), consists in treating cotton with a solution of a soluble tungstate, a soluble aluminium salt, and an organic acid, the acid being subsequently removed. Four examples of the fireproofing-solution are given, the first one being made as follows :—

One hundred parts of an aluminium-sulphocyanide solution (33° T.) are mixed with 25 parts of acetic-acid solution (11° T.), and then 200 parts of sodium tungstate (56° T.) are added in small quantities at a time, and well stirred, so that any precipitate which may form dissolves again.

The fabrics are soaked with the solution, squeezed, and heated to remove the organic acid, and cause the tungstate precipitate to be formed in the fibre.

BILTONG AS A FOOD.

Professor W. D. Halliburton has recently superintended the analysis of South African biltong, prepared by sun drying the flesh of a kind of buck, and when required for use is scraped with a knife or grated on a nutmeg-grater. The effectiveness of sun-drying is shown from the small percentage of water revealed on an analysis of biltong. The ash shows phosphates in greatest proportion, with smaller quantities of chlorides and sulphates. The full analysis of the organic solids is shown in the following table :—

Water...	...	...	...	19.410 per cent.
Solids...	...	...	...	80.590 "
Inorganic solids	...	...	...	6.592 "
Organic solids...	...	...	...	73.998 "
Proteids	...	...	...	65.866 "
Fat (ether extract)	...	...	...	5.140 "
Glycogen	...	...	...	0.133 "
Sugar	...	...	...	0.090 "
Extractives (by difference)	...	...	...	2.769 "

These figures show that, chemically, biltong is a valuable food, the large percentage of proteids pointing especially to a high nutritive value.

Bismuth Citrate and its Liquor.

By WILLIAM DUNCAN, F.C.S., Pharmaceutical Chemist.

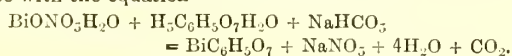
SINCE the introduction of liquor bismuthi, many processes have been published for the preparation of an ammonia-soluble bismuth citrate, from which a liquor might easily and quickly be made; but so far as my experience goes they are all either tedious, wasteful, or fail to produce a soluble citrate. It is an easy, though slow, method to prepare a liquor directly from freshly precipitated bismuth hydroxide, citric acid, and ammonia, but the product, unless containing ammonium citrate, does not keep well. Undoubtedly, therefore, the production of a pure citrate is a thing to be desired.

In 1876 Rother published a method, ultimately adopted by the U.S. Pharmacopœia, which consisted in boiling bismuth subnitrate with a strong aqueous solution of citric acid:—

One hundred parts of bismuth subnitrate are boiled with 70 parts of citric acid in 400 parts of water for fifteen minutes, or until a drop of the mixture yields a clear solution with ammonia. Then add 500 parts of distilled water, allow the suspended matter to deposit, and wash with water till the washings are tasteless, and finally dry.

The stimulating effect of repeated failures on my part to obtain a pure citrate by this method led me to try to find an explanation and a remedy. It is true an ammonia-soluble bismuth citrate is obtained in the first instance by Rother's process, but the subsequent washing ruins the product by contaminating it with oxy-salt. When molecular proportions of bismuth subnitrate and citric acid are boiled together, bismuth citrate is formed and nitric acid liberated. Now, although bismuth citrate is insoluble in water, it is readily so in dilute nitric acid, with the result that any attempt to wash the precipitate causes precipitation of this dissolved salt, and the product consequently gets ruined. I find, however, that if sufficient alkali be added to neutralise the free nitric acid, the process gives an ammonia soluble citrate. This neutralising must be done with caution as, if the slightest excess beyond that necessary to neutralise the nitric acid be added, great loss of bismuth citrate results from the formation of a soluble sodium salt. This is especially the case at high temperatures, so it is better to let the mixture cool before adding the alkali, and then wash. If we were sure that the formula for bismuth subnitrate, $\text{BiONO}_3 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$, is correct, we would have little difficulty in getting a soluble citrate; but, as it is, we are between two evils. If too little citric acid be used, our product is contaminated with undecomposed subnitrate. On the other hand, if too much, we run the risk of loss in the wash liquor. But as the latter is the lesser evil, I prefer to use more citric acid than theory requires, and find I get a perfectly soluble citrate, even though I do not neutralise with alkali before washing.

Recalling some former work carried out to explain the difference in action between bismuth subnitrate and alkaline carbonates and bicarbonates, I reasoned that it should be unnecessary to *boil* the nitrate and acid to get the citrate; for if bismuth subnitrate be soluble in water, no matter how slightly, the reaction should be completed in the cold in a reasonable time, as the liberated nitric acid would get gradually stronger, carrying more bismuth into solution, and thus give a greater chance to the citric acid to form the citrate. On putting this theory to the test, I found it completely successful, and I have repeatedly made the salt in the following manner, the quantities taken being in accordance with the equation—



That is, 302.64 parts bismuth subnitrate, 208.5 of citric acid, and 83.43 of sodium bicarbonate. The citric acid is powdered, mixed in a mortar with the bismuth, and made into a cream with a sufficient quantity of water, and the whole set aside for two hours, occasionally stirring. When the action is complete (known by dropping a little of the creamy paste into ammonia and seeing if a clear solution is obtained), the alkali is cautiously added, and the citrate finally washed. A similar method is adopted when using excess of citric acid, but omitting the addition of alkali. The reaction is usually completed in half-an-hour, but I give it two hours, the time varying with the quantity of water originally used to form the cream. Eight hundred grains of this citrate, dissolved in a sufficiency of ammonia solution, diluted with water to 1 pint and then filtered, gives B.P. liquor bismuthi; or, at least, what I believe the B.P. intends liquor bismuthi to be.

So-called bismuth citrate is an acid, not a salt, analogous to antimonyl-tartaric acid, and, like it, forms salts analogous to tartar-emetic. That this is so is shown by its general behaviour. It combines with alkaline hydroxides to form soluble salts, which salts are precipitated by barium nitrate. This precipitate, after washing, contains barium, bismuth, and citric acid, and if digested with ammonium sulphate to remove the barium, ammonium bismuthyl-citrate is again formed, and can be washed out with water. It decomposes alkaline carbonates and bicarbonates in cold water, readily on heating, with effervescence, not from forming a double citrate in the ordinary sense, for if it were so bismuth hydroxide would be separated during the reaction, which does not occur. I have come to this conclusion from a general study of the deportment of the compound. From gravimetric and volumetric determinations I believe the compound is citric acid, with a hydrogen atom of the carboxyl group replaced by bismuthyl BiO , and that it plays the part of a dibasic acid, its formula being $\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{OH}(\text{COOH})_2\text{COOBiO}$ or $\text{H}_2\text{BiOC}_6\text{H}_5\text{O}_7$. If this be so we can readily understand why freshly precipitated bismuth hydroxide liberates ammonia from neutral ammonium citrate, and why the amount of ammonia required to form a clear solution with the salt never corresponds to that required to form the salt $\text{BiC}_6\text{H}_5\text{O}_7(\text{NH}_4)_3\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{O}_7$ or $(\text{NH}_4)_3\text{BiC}_6\text{H}_5\text{O}_7$, but in reality corresponds to a salt $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{BiOC}_6\text{H}_5\text{O}_7$. Many other facts might be given to prove this statement, but these may be reserved for the present.

The preparation of bismuth citrate necessarily entails time and labour, no matter how it is done. It is decomposed by persistent boiling or continuous washing, and if dried till it ceases to lose weight becomes bismuth citrate— $\text{BiC}_6\text{H}_5\text{O}_7$ —from loss of a molecule of *combined* water, not *absorbed*, as the British Pharmacopœia, 1885, puts it. In this dried form it refuses to dissolve in ammonia, but in time by assumption of water will revert to the acid— $\text{H}_2\text{BiOC}_6\text{H}_5\text{O}_7$ —and regain the power of combining with bases and forming soluble salts with the alkalis. This being so, I think it a mistake to attempt to make the liquor in the way that it has generally been done, and I believe the following process for liquor bismuthi is to be preferred over all such hitherto published where bismuth citrate is first prepared, washed, &c.:—

Bismuth subnitrate ...	...	...	638.75 gr.
Citric acid ...	...	...	571.68 gr.
Ammonia solution ...	...	...	a sufficiency
Distilled water to ...	...	...	20 fl. oz.

Mix the bismuth subnitrate and citric acid in a mortar with $1\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of water; set aside, occasionally stirring for two hours, or until a little of the mixture yields with ammonia a clear solution. Then add a sufficient quantity of ammonia solution to dissolve, dilute with distilled water to 20 oz., and filter.

This gives a liquor containing ammonium bismuthyl-citrate equivalent to 3 gr. of the oxide— Bi_2O_3 —or 5 gr. of

the citrate— $\text{BiC}_6\text{H}_5\text{O}_7$ —and 1 gr. ammonium citrate in each fluid drachm, the latter improving the stability of the preparation. The preparation also contains about 1 gr. of ammonium nitrate in a drachm, the presence of which has no deleterious effect on the liquor medicinally or chemically, and the getting rid of which necessitates the preparation of a nitrate-free citrate first, greatly increasing the labour and cost without any corresponding advantage. Those who prefer a concentrated liquor can make such in a similar way, as ammonium bismuthyl-citrate is a very soluble salt, and those who prefer alcohol as a preservative can add 1 oz. or 2 cz. to each pint.

The Royal Dispensary, Edinburgh.

Pharmaceutical Veterans.

A Link in Chloroform Anæsthesia.

THE last issue of *Meyer Brothers' Druggist* which we received bears on the cover the portrait of a reverend-looking old gentleman, which we learn from the first article in the number is that of Mr. George McPherson, a native of Melville, Gairloch, where he was born in 1826. Before he



MR. GEORGE MCPHERSON.

reached his majority McPherson was engaged in the old Edinburgh Infirmary as an assistant in the dispensary, and was there in 1847, when Sir James Y. Simpson first used chloroform. Mr. McPherson is still hale and hearty, and lives at the Blue Island, Ill., a suburb of Chicago. He went out to Canada in 1848, and, after eight years' experience there, proceeded to Chicago, where he was employed by Sawyer, Paige & Co. as a manufacturer of chemicals. He went into business for himself in 1860, and did well until the great fire of 1874, when he disappeared. "He was lately unearthed," says our contemporary, "by the Veteran Druggists' Association," and, among many other reminiscences, told how Simpson introduced chloroform. From this we quote the following. There are points in the story not quite in accordance with the previously accepted records, and these we have annotated in the larger type:—

It was called chloroform in Edinburgh at that time in common language, but according to the nomenclature that then obtained it was known as "terchloride of formyle."

The story told by the medical students who resided in the infirmary and ate at the same table with the assistant apothecaries [I.] was, that Professor Simpson procured various chemicals, among them chloroform (which, it is said, was known to chemists 150 years [II.]), and invited two of his students to his room to join him in his experiments. While inhaling chloroform the three fell off their chairs on to the floor one after the other [III.]. Soon thereafter Professor Simpson reported his discovery. McPherson saw the first operation that was performed publicly before the medical profession and medical students of Edinburgh. It was performed in the operating-room of the Royal Infirmary, he thinks, in the latter half of November, 1847 [IV.].

The amphitheatre was well filled with perhaps five or six hundred spectators. McPherson sat as far away as he possibly could. The man, after having inhaled the chloroform, was placed face down on the operating-table, and when Professor Syme inserted the knife to cut out the tumour . . . McPherson had to retire.

A few days afterwards a lady was taken to the infirmary from a railroad accident, with a fractured thigh-bone. McPherson was ashamed of his chickenheartedness at the first operation, and took a place with the assistant medical students within the railing. When the body was placed in position, Professor Miller looked at

the faces around him and said to McPherson, "will you go and get me a blanket?" That in place, and the chloroform administered, the operating-professor looked up again and said to McPherson, "will you hold this leg?" The leg was held, and in a few moments the holder had it to himself.

Alexander McDougal, treasurer, superintendent, and apothecary of the Royal Infirmary [V.] was an enthusiastic chemist, and made every chemical that could be prepared. He had a large room in the infirmary, closely shelved all around, filled with small bottles containing samples of the products of his skill. Of course he must make chloroform, and he chose McPherson to assist him and to regulate the temperature during the progress of the distillation.

I. There was only one apothecary or dispenser at the Edinburgh Infirmary in those days, but since the new infirmary was opened, a quarter of a century ago, a chief and an assistant dispenser are responsible for the pharmaceutical work. They have helpers to assist them. "Eating at the same table" with the resident medical staff is no longer indulged in.

II. Fifteen years is nearer the mark. Liebig and Soubeiran discovered chloroform in 1831, but an American named Samuel Guthrie is said to have been before them by a day or two. The late Mr. David Waldie told Simpson about chloroform, and promised to send him some, "but it did not come, and Duncan & Flockhart supplied it." (Simpson's Life in "Famous Scots Series," page 56). It is mentioned later in the same work that "Mr. Hunter, of Duncan & Flockhart, had to work hard to manufacture sufficient to supply the demand from 52 Queen Street" (Simpson's house). Mr. James Buchanan, the senior partner of Messrs. Duncan, Flockhart & Co.'s, in a recent letter to us says: "The first 2 oz. of chloroform which Sir J. Simpson used was made by Mr. Hunter, a partner of our firm, in a wooden cask, and he had it ready at two o'clock in the morning. I saw and smelt it in the morning, and thought it was like essence of apples. It was 'terchloride of formyle' then, and Sir J. Simpson coined the word 'chloroform' for it. It was sold to medical men at 2s. 6d. per drachm in 1847."

III. The two students whom Mr. McPherson had in mind were Dr. George Keith and the late Dr. Matthews Duncan, Simpson's assistants. In a letter to Mr. Waldie (November 4, 1847), Simpson said:—

I am sure you will be delighted to see part of the good results of our hasty conversation. . . . The first night we took it, Dr. Duncan, Dr. Keith, and I, all tried it simultaneously, and were all "under the table" in a minute or two.

IV. Mr. J. D. Morrison, dentist, now of Aberdour, was the subject. He was a friend of Simpson's, and in the latter's announcement of the discovery on November 10, 1847, the first operation performed under chloroform is mentioned, and a letter of Mr. Morrison's is printed therein. (See *C. & D.*, September 27, 1890, page 453, and October 4, 1890, page 487.)

V. Mr. Buchanan well remembers Mr. McDougal, who was Treasurer of the Royal Infirmary for many years, but he never thought Mr. McDougal was a chemist, so that on this point Mr. McPherson's memory may have betrayed him.

These reminiscences by Mr. McPherson are of peculiar interest, for, saving Mr. Buchanan and him, there are few on the pharmaceutical side who remain to tell the story of those early and exciting days.



A TWELFTH-CENTURY DISPENSARY.

Sketched from a reproduction of a MS. at Trinity College, Cambridge, printed in "Social England," and published by Cassell & Co. (Limited).

Our Town Traveller.

THE continuance of wintry weather at a time o' year usually associated with balmy spring, when—

We joyed to see strange sheens
Leap from quaint leaves in shade;
A secret light of greens
They'd for their pleasure made

—suggested a pessimistic opening which the Editor has deleted, for the sudden and long-looked-for advent of summer has justified the note of cheery optimism as to the future (the present then was poor) which prevailed in the retail trade during the cold weather of last week. Then, in spite of the cold, the chemists' windows had already donned their summer garb, and while the outfitters displayed to shivering over-coated pedestrians stocks of summer waistcoats and light underwear, the members of our own calling were not behind in their tempting, though at the time unseasonable, exhibitions of soaps, perfumery, and summer medicines. "Coronation" is now in the air, and the proximity of the great national event asserts itself in the form of "Coronation" bouquets, sachets, soaps, &c., which are largely in evidence. The most striking Coronation attraction I have seen is a huge honeycomb sponge in the form of a circle about 3 feet diameter, exhibited in the window of Mr. Michael E. Foster, of Bishopsgate Street, E.C.

Mr. G. S. Butall in Ludgate Hill called my attention to his attractive window-display of soaps by Messrs. Armour, of beef-juice fame. From beef to soap seems at first sight a far cry, but when we remember that beef-fat is a by-product in the stock yard industry, the connection becomes intelligible. The chief soap in this display is "Coronation Rose," tastefully put up in boxes of three tablets, retailing at 1s. 6d. per box, or 6d. per tablet.

The windows of Messrs. S. F. Goss (Limited) in Regent Street show to great advantage. The various sections of the Regent Street frontage are each devoted to some special toilet line, grouped with an eye to classification, effect, and colour, which is very pleasing. One section shows soap-bowls, loofahs, and bath-brushes; another, smelling-bottles, sprays, and toilet glassware generally; while a third gives a display of violet perfumes and soaps with a prevailing colour suggestive of the perfume.

Several chemists whose shops are on the line of route of the Coronation procession have cards in their windows announcing the fact that they have seats to let. Business in this line is not very brisk as a rule, and several shop-owners told me that they have decided not to place their windows at the disposal of the public at all, and thus save much worry, trouble, and possible damage to stock and fixtures. The usual window-displays of summer salines are very common. In connection with these there is a novel showcard in the window of Mr. Jones, Southampton Row. It represents a young man and a maiden, and runs thus:—

In the spring a young man's fancy lightly turns to thoughts of love, but if his love-making is to be successful, he must look his best and keep his wits about him. JONES'S HEALTH SALINE enables him to do this by clearing the skin and cooling the blood, &c., &c.

Water-softeners are exhibited in a number of chemists' windows at present. Undoubtedly the most attractive of these is "Bathodora" (Crown Perfumery Company), which makes a most elegant article for window-display. The design of the cartons is in itself artistic, while the various perfumes as represented by their respective tints (violet, rose, &c.) add a scheme of colour to a window containing it which is both pleasing and refreshing.

WAR-DRUGS.

"As peace seems so near, it would not be embarrassing the Government if you were to get some particulars of the source of the soldiers' medicines," soliloquised the Editor to me one afternoon this week. It at once occurred to me that I could not do better than call on Messrs. Davy, Hill & Co., Park Street, S.E., as they held the War Office drug-contract during the greater part of the war. I found Mr. O. A. Hill willing to take me over the premises, and in his company spent an extremely interesting two hours. In 1896 the two firms of

Davy, Yates & Hicks and A. S. Hill & Son amalgamated, and now carry on business under the title of Davy, Hill & Co. Both the businesses can be traced back 150 years, but increasing years seem to have brought renewed vigour. A disastrous fire in 1897 resulted in a rearrangement of the premises, so that now the manufacturing business is situated at 64 Park Street, counter-specialties are packed at 103 Southwark Street, whilst crude drugs are stored at a warehouse in the Skin-market. I began my itinerary by going over the Park Street laboratories. The building was formerly a chapel—it was here that the late Mr. Spurgeon first preached when he came to London in the fifties—but has been converted into a five-floored laboratory. On the top floor is the galenical and chemical laboratory, which is in charge of Mr. Collins. I say chemical-laboratory advisedly, as the number of chemicals made here is quite exceptional. At the time of my visit I saw bismuth, salicylas, ferri phosph., plumbi acetat., cupri sulph., barii chlor., ammonii sulph., sodii benz., and potassii citras in various stages of manufacture. Several of these, being home-manufactured, are improvements on commercial products; for instance, the lead acetate, besides being chemically pure, is turned out light in bulk (like burnt alum) and readily falls to powder—improvements which every chemist who sells "sugar of lead" in small quantities will at once appreciate. I noticed the batch of citrate of potash was distinctly yellow. "Yes, that's because it's very hot," said Mr. Hill. "See, here's some that's cold." Then I remembered that potassium citrate is one of those chemicals, like zinc oxide, which assume a yellow tint when heated. There were also the usual steam-pans in which galenicals such as ext. cascara sagrada, ext. anthem., dec. sarsæ, syr. tolu, oxy. scillæ, liq. rhæados, distilled waters, and inf. buchu were being made, and in one corner ext. malti was vigorously boiling in a vacuum-pan. There are twenty assistants employed in this department, and they all seemed to be very busy. "We are not working at the tension we were," remarked my guide, referring to the time of the War Office contracts, which led to a talk on war-medicines, one of the objects of my visit. Here are some of the extraordinary items which were ordinary in 1900 and 1901, and occurred again and again during that period of excessive pressure:—

10,000 2-lb. bottles glycerin.
10,000 2-lb. bottles ol. ricini.
6,000 1-lb. bottles acid. carbolic.
2,400 1-oz. bottles cocain. hydrochlor.
5,400 4-oz. blocks quin. sulph.
2,560 ½-oz. bottles atropine.
3,000 1-oz. bottles morph. tart.
1 ton of iodoform.
1 ton of sulphonal.
4 cwt. hyd. ox. rub.
4,000,000 pills.
2,000,000 15-gr. sodium bisulphate tablets.

Take the last item, for instance: it required about 2 tons of the salt, which had to be made and recrystallised before compressing into tablets. It must be remembered also, to properly appreciate the resources of this house, that these goods were always urgently required—being generally ordered by cable. Overtime and Sunday work were, of course, necessary, as at one time over a thousand cases of drugs were despatched every week. Besides holding the contract for the soldiers' drugs, Messrs. Davy, Hill & Co. also supplied the veterinary medicines. The number of horse-balls sent out was, in round figures, 600,000, and such things as 75 tons of mustard compressed into ½-lb. cakes were common. The War Department seems to have tumbled to the convenience of compressed drugs, and it was necessary to instal special machines for making blocks of quinine and mustard.

Continuing my walk through the various departments, I next visited the analytical laboratory, where four chemists are kept employed checking and assaying the multifarious articles to be met with in a wholesale drug-house. Mr. Hill has just succeeded in isolating an alkaloid from monsonia, and I was privileged to see the first few crystals of the as yet unnamed alkaloid, of which more will be heard presently. The essential-oil and quinine rooms were next inspected, and the tablet, lozenge, pill, and chemical-food departments. I watched the ingenious gelatin-coating machine at work, where, by the use of compressed air, the necessity for pin-

holes is done away with. Mixing, pill-making, and coating were proceeding in different parts of the room, machinery being used in each stage. In the lozenge-room I sampled aniseed and peppermint lozenges, soft from the cutter, the fine flavour of the peppermint-lozenges, made with English oil, being particularly noticeable. The tablet-machines were throwing out several hundred chlorate-of-potash tablets a minute. The scaling-room gave me a warm five minutes; here 40 lbs. of citrate of iron and quinine can be scaled every day, besides other usual and unusual scaled goods, such as potassium boro-tartrate and green citrate of iron. Freshly scaled chemicals are things of beauty; what a pity it is that subsequent packing and transporting breaks up the scales so! I next inspected the tincture-room (an 80-gal. batch of tr. cinchon. was just being started in a giant percolator), drug-mills (scammony was being powdered and ung. hydrarg. being made, whilst the edge-runners were grinding sawdust to clean them), emulsion department (where malt and oil and white liniment were in process of manufacture), oil-filtering floor, order department (three sections, devoted to town, country, and export orders), wet and dry departments, packing-floor, bottle-washing department, receiving-room, stores, offices, and boiler-room. Next, after a cup of tea in the partners' office, we went to see the big building at 103 Southwark Street, devoted to packing counter-specialties. The basement is used as a store for the many varieties of bottles required for packed goods; two men are continuously employed washing bottles for this purpose alone, whilst each floor is devoted to bottling and packing liquids or weighing up such things as seidlitz-powders and Epsom salts. The young women naturally become very expert at leather-capping and labelling, and the quantity of patent-medicine stamps needed for chemists' special articles is enormous. Among the goods being put up were Eau de Menthe (first introduced by a founder of the firm—Dalmahoy—in 1755), Grecian bath-powder, floral brillianine (beautifully perfumed), effervescent Carlsbad powder, foot-powder, tooth-paste (in round-cornered square pots), and insect powder (ready for summer demand). Esvach water, introduced in 1899, is also stored here. There are many other things I should like to refer to, but I refrain, as I think I have already given *C. & D.* readers enough to ponder upon.

The casual wayfarer in that region of Southwark known as Bankside will not fail to detect an aromatic odour in the atmosphere which seems incompatible with the surroundings. The neighbourhood of Love Lane, Southwark Street, S.E., is redolent of spices, and the cause is not far to seek, for the searcher with keen olfactory sensibilities will soon locate the premises of

GEORGE MAYOR & Co,

the spice-grinders. The "Bohemian Mills," as they are called, were partly burnt down last November, but enough of the old building remains to add a picturesque quaintness to a prosaic trade, and to give the effete onlookers of the present day some idea of the solidity with which business-houses were built fifty or sixty years ago. The "Bohemian Mills" were established in 1850, and stand on the site of the Royal bear-gardens that flourished during the reign of Queen Elizabeth. The reconstructed portion of the premises is, perhaps, more suited to present-day needs, new machinery, offices, and warehouses being required. Messrs. Mayor are blacklead manufacturers and importers on a large scale, and they do much in packing sundries of various kinds for the drug-trade. Blackleads, stove-polishes, knife-polishes, emery-cloth, glass-paper, Venetian red, fullers' earth, and rottenstone are each packed in a variety of styles and sizes to commend them to those chemists who know how to cater for the housewife with her multifarious needs. The firm now put up besides many culinary delicacies, such as blancmanges (in six flavours—almond, strawberry, lemon, vanilla, raspberry, and chocolate) and flavouring-essences. Attractive lines of citrate of magnesia and salines—loose and in tins or bottles—are *de rigueur*, while "sherbet" and seidlitz-powders are dealt with in hundredweights or by the dozen. Messrs. Mayor & Co. deal direct with retail chemists, and in the case of packed specialties the name and address of the retailer are printed on free with certain quantities. They are, besides, manufacturers of "The World's" disinfectants, for which they have a special factory in Union Street, Southwark.

G. B. KENT & SONS (LIMITED)

say that the Coronation has been the means of booming their brush-trade to quite an appreciable extent. Everybody is decorating for the great event, and paint is the usual medium. Paint requires to be administered by means of a brush, and the demand for paint-brushes is phenomenal. Not only painting, but cleansing is also requisite, and brushes of a variety of kinds figure in these operations also. Even toothbrushes are specially adapted for the occasion. In a recent issue we recorded the fact that the Princess of Wales had been presented with a box of Kent's "Coronation" tooth-brushes, specially made, when visiting Bethnal Green, and I recently inspected a facsimile of the box in Messrs. Kent's showrooms in Farringdon Road, E.C. The "Coronation" box contains one dozen toothbrushes of assorted stiffnesses and styles, each brush being separately packed, in red, white, or blue boxes. The boxes bear on the outside portraits of the King and Queen, and showcards with appropriate wording can be had with each order. The chemist can thus satisfy the Coronation craze even to the length of tooth-brushes, and the cost is something like 5s. per dozen wholesale. Another showcard I saw in Messrs. Kent's establishment would interest many chemists. It is in black-and-white imitation ivory, with a section of hair-brush painted thereon, and the intimation that ivory hair-brushes may be refilled. The re-bristling of a favourite hair-brush is a thing that customers would often be glad to have done if they only knew that it could be, and many pharmacists might find the display of these cards in their shop a pecuniary advantage.

LENNON (LIMITED).

Exigencies of space have compelled Messrs. Lennon (Limited) to remove their London office and warehouse to a specially erected building at 53 to 58 Queen Elizabeth Street, Tower Bridge, S.E. Calling one day this week, I saw Mr. Fairclough, the general manager, whose connection with the concern dates back to 1893. With him I made a tour of inspection, and although the whole fabric was in a state of transition, I saw enough to convince me that the firm mean to maintain their reputation as one of the leaders in South Africa. The premises, which are built of brick and iron encased in concrete, comprise four spacious floors and basement, and cover a superficial area of 7000 square feet. On the ground floor are the counting-house, private office, and packing and forwarding departments. The development of packed specialties is carried out on the second floor. Box and carton making is a new feature here, and as the company have now some twenty branches throughout South Africa they find it advantageous to manufacture for themselves both by hand and machinery. The third floor is reserved for proprietary medicines and druggists' sundries, of which large stocks are carried, especially the former. The preparation of tinctures and other galenicals, grinding, sifting, &c., is also to be extended, and the top floor is devoted to this branch. Here are also stored crude drugs and chemicals. The flat roof of the building will probably be utilised for bleaching castor and other oils. The basement, which is also used for storage-purposes, contains a 25 h.p. Hornsby gas-engine. The building is lighted throughout with electricity, and an electric lift connects all the floors; but there is a wide stone staircase which more than satisfies L.C.C. requirements. The doors are made of teak, which is the most fire-resisting of woods.

There can be little question but that the possession of a "Royal remedy" has a pecuniary benefit. I imagine that

ASHTON & PARSONS (LIMITED)

have found it so, for I learned on calling at 17 Farringdon Road, E.C., the other day, that "Phosferine" has ousted all its blood-relations from their original domicile, and secured full possession of the premises. This seems a big thing to do: three floors and a basement (and none of them small or constricted at that) for a little thing like "Phosferine." But it shows that the three brothers who guide the affairs of Ashton & Parsons (Limited) have, with the help of several Royal families and the humbler peoples of all the countries of the world, made "Phosferine" a very big thing indeed. Moreover, if there had not been some intrinsic merit in the preparation itself, not even Royalty could have accomplished

these things. And so it has come to pass that the business of manufacturing the ordinary homœopathics has been transferred to 43 Farringdon Street, E.C., where they can be prepared and packed without being overshadowed by the purple arrogance of their Royal cousin. The new premises are quite as spacious as the principal buildings (where, by the way, the head offices will still be), and there is room for the expansion which is anticipated. The ground floor contains packing-rooms and a private laboratory and offices, while the basement is devoted to the stock of cosmopolitan printing which the large export business demands, and for heavy stock and cases. A lift to the street above will prove helpful there. Plenty of air and light are characteristic of the entire building.

I usually contrive when I am in the neighbourhood of Blackfriars to look into the classically appointed suite at the end of the Embankment, from whence

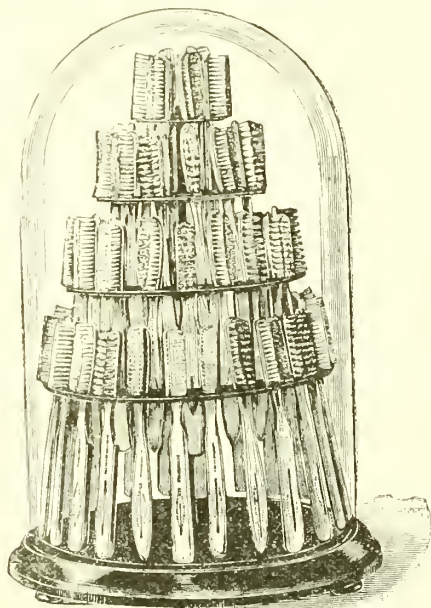
OPPENHEIMER, SON & CO. (LIMITED)

palatinoidize an ailing world. On my visit the other day I found that Dr. J. B. Rankin, a Scotchman whom a long residence in the United States had nearly transformed into an American, had come to reinforce the headquarters staff. A demand for the exhibition of novelties produced a concentrated extract of the suprarenal gland, called "Renaglandin." This is said to be a hæmostatic of considerable value, and Mr. Ball had many tales to tell of its usefulness in surgical practice. Its styptic properties are best diffused by means of an aëriser, the fine cloudy spray obtained assuring an even and pleasant application. It is particularly recommended in dentistry, especially where there is prolonged bleeding after extraction. A small plug of cotton-wool soaked with the liquid and placed in the cavity will stop all hæmorrhage. A curiosity to demonstrate the value of the palatinoid method of administering drugs was a phosphorus palatinoid, made over a year ago by Messrs. Oppenheimer, which took fire immediately on its being cut open and exposed to the air.

It seems impossible at this juncture in national affairs to name any new thing without reference to the Coronation in some of its phases. The coming pageant has cast its more or less beneficent shadow over all things, and even in Manchester Avenue, Aldersgate Street, E.C., where

H. A. WANKLYN

sweeps aside all unnecessary frivolities, I found the "Royal Sceptre" toothbrush and its "Royal Sceptre" showcase and



stand. The latter is a handsome piece of work, as will be seen from the illustration. The black frame contrasts strikingly with the white bone and bristle of the toothbrushes it

contains, and the base is of black wood, velvet lined. The four tiers suspend four rows of toothbrushes, in all patterns, in full view of customers, and the stand may be placed either on counter or in window. The goods are well shown, and kept free from dust. The case is given free with an order for four gross of toothbrushes, or half-price is charged with a two-gross order. The price of the stand by itself, with glass cover complete, is 13s. 6d., the size being 11 inches by 17 inches.

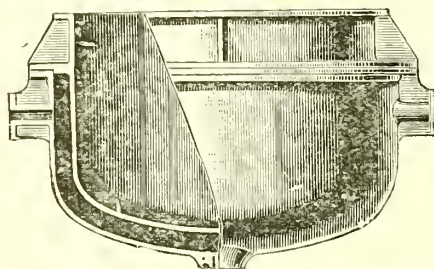
In an old-fashioned-looking building externally (but which possesses surprising internal modernity) at 96 St. John's Street, E.C., the

RENSON MANUFACTURING COMPANY

has recently established a packing business which buyers appear to appreciate. At least the company has outgrown its original quarters in Woodbridge Street, and the new premises in St. John Street seem restricted enough for the business that is going on, although the Woodbridge Street factories are still retained. The packed specialties run the usual gamut of the chemist's stock—salines, seidlitz-powders, culinary essences, vaseline, bay rum, carbolio and other tooth-powders, cloudy ammonia, hair-washes, and so on. Items which took my special attention were eau de quinine in a nice, uncommonly shaped bottle; glycerin and cucumber; and penny packets of Epsom salts packed in a box, labelled and finished off, to sell at 11s. per cwt. The Renson almondised cod-liver-oil emulsion is an egg-emulsion of pleasant taste, seductive appearance, and good keeping properties. Sanitary fluid and carbolio acid in liquid and powder bulk largely in the stock. The carbolio acid liquid is nicely put up in ribbed poison-bottles with metal caps, the name and address of the retailer being printed on free with three-dozen quantities.

ACID-PROOF APPARATUS.

Messrs. B. A. Smith & Co., 33 Crutched Friars, E.C., in addition to being dealers in drugs and fine chemicals, are the sole agents in Great Britain and colonies for the sale of Messrs. De Dietrich & Co.'s (Niederbronn, Alsace, Germany) enamelled acid-resisting chemical apparatus. I am assured by their manager that the sale is steadily increasing in this country, and that once used they are always used. As regards price, it is of course understood that they compete



with other makes of enamelled iron which possess acid-resisting properties to a less extent. Messrs. Dietrich's apparatus is guaranteed to stand the high temperature required in many processes of chemical manufacture. This may be best proved by the fact that the cast-iron enamelled vessels are used by Webb's Patent (Limited), of Manchester, in their process of concentrating sulphuric acid, where they are constantly worked at a very high temperature. They have also been adopted by many of the leading firms in the Kingdom.

What more appropriate to finish these notes than

A TALK ABOUT FLIES?

They are beginning to buzz where the flowers are opening, and even the night moths are heard darting against the window-panes o' nights where Welsbach glows. It was Mr. Eli Marshall, of Marshalls (Limited), 27 Red Lion Square, E.C., with whom I had the talk. The register of pharmaceutical chemists still bears Mr. Marshall's name as of Henfield, Sussex, although it is years since he left there for London, but it was while he was in Henfield and behind the counter that he commenced to make the "Reel" fly-catcher. It soon developed into quite an important village industry,

for Mr. Marshall gave out the boxes, bast-fibre, and "gum" to the villagers, who did the work in their own homes, and he practically deputed the supervision of his pharmacy during the summer months while he looked after the trade in the "Reel" catchers. The trade grew, which seems a mere commonplace to say, for what better penny novelty than the "Reel" was ever introduced? But in the growing there were enough checks to subdue most men. Thus, when Mr. Marshall placed his first order for 5 tons of Japanese birdlime, the London broker flatly refused to execute it all at once, or even to send the order out to Japan otherwise than in dribbles. Now Marshalls (Limited) never have less than 10 tons of the "gum" in stock, and during the season Mr. Marshall has roomfuls of girls filling the boxes and tubes—which are still, by the way, prepared outside as a home-industry, but the actual filling is a safer operation when done at headquarters. Since he came to London, Mr. Marshall has developed toilet and perfumery specialities as only one who has personal knowledge of middle-class drug-trade can. If anyone who reads this will take the trouble to turn up the advertisement of Marshall's (Limited) (there ought to be one in this number), he will notice that the goods fill a void of a dozen years ago. They are inexpensive things, in sachets and the like, which just meet the purses of those who, while at the chemist's, want to buy something nice for a friend, or the articles are so tempting and moderate in price that customers cannot resist getting one or two. Mr. Marshall's idea is that the disposition of the rich to buy fine perfumes, sachets, and toilet articles exists amongst those less well-to-do, and as he could not get exactly the class of articles needed when he was a retailer, he endeavours to supply them now. From this topic we proceeded to discuss the question of a compulsory curriculum and all its appendages, and there we struck a line which I understand is no business of mine.

Public Dispensers' Association.

A GENERAL meeting was held on Wednesday evening May 28, the President (Mr. W. Duff) in the chair. There was a fairly good attendance. The President reported that his visit to the Dispensing Committee of the Pharmaceutical Society was in every way satisfactory, and he hoped to be able to give more definite information at a later date. One thing, however, he would draw attention to—viz., that that they would speedily have to alter their constitution, and the Council had decided to place before them the following alteration, which they deemed necessary; and, in order that the matter might receive full consideration, it would be fully discussed at a special general meeting, to be held on June 11, due notice of which would be sent to all members. The alteration in question was in Rule 4, under "Constitution":—

That no dispensers [from this date, June 11] in public institutions be eligible for membership unless they hold the qualifying certificate of the Pharmaceutical Society.

The President added that he and his colleagues, having duly considered the point, were of opinion that this should in no way affect those who were already members, but who were holding any other qualification—it would apply to those who joined after the date of the passing of the alteration. The President called upon Mr. H. D. Kelf, pharmaceutical chemist, to read his paper on "Some Aspects of a Dispensers' Duties." This proved a very interesting *résumé* of the duties which fall to the lot of a typical Poor-law dispensing chemist, comprising not only dispensing and its attendant worries, but also the charge of all the surgical instruments and attendance at operations if necessary, photography, microphotography, x-ray work, electrical knowledge, and bacteriology, besides the usual bookkeeping required in a large institution, have also to be attended to. This, Mr. Kelf went on to show, proves that dispensers in Poor-law and other institutions must be men of scientific training and resource, and he considered that the duties should tend to raise not only their status but their financial position. Mr. F. Noad Clark (who had taken the chair, as the President was compelled to leave) opened the discussion, which was interesting, and the author was heartily thanked for his paper.

Notes of Novelties.

CORONATION COUNTER-BILLS.

MESSRS. FORD, SHAPLAND & CO., chemists' printers, 6 Great Turnstile, High Holborn, W.C., send us a specimen of their new Coronation handbills, of an original design, suitable for advertising chemists' own specialities.

"SPLITLETS."

UNDER this catchy title Camwal (Limited) have introduced a miniature mineral-water bottle which holds about one-third the quantity of the ordinary "split." Camwal have discovered that the ordinary "split" holds too much for many people who wish to qualify their whisky or brandy; hence the "splitlet."

"TABLOID" UREA.

THE administration of urea in the treatment of tuberculosis has of late received considerable attention. Although still only upon trial, the reports of observers upon the results are said to be very encouraging. The dose recommended is from 5 to 20 gr. three times a day, and a "tabloid" urea, gr. 5 (0.324 gramme), has been placed on the market by Messrs. Burroughs Wellcome & Co. as a reliable and convenient means of administering this agent. "Tabloid" urea is put up in bottles containing 100.

A NEW PRICE-LIST.

MR. WM. MARTINDALE, 10 New Cavendish Square, W., is issuing a complete wholesale price-list of 56 pages, crown 4to. The list is well printed and elegantly got-up, the cover

(of which we give an illustration in miniature) giving a representation of the "Extra Pharmacopœia," natural size, embossed in colours, with a branch of *Erythrocylon Coca* as background. The work is divided into four sections—(i.) general chemicals and galenicals; (ii.) Martindale's special preparations; (iii.) surgeons' sundries; (iv.) analyses, stains and reagents for analytical work of all descriptions, Martindale's

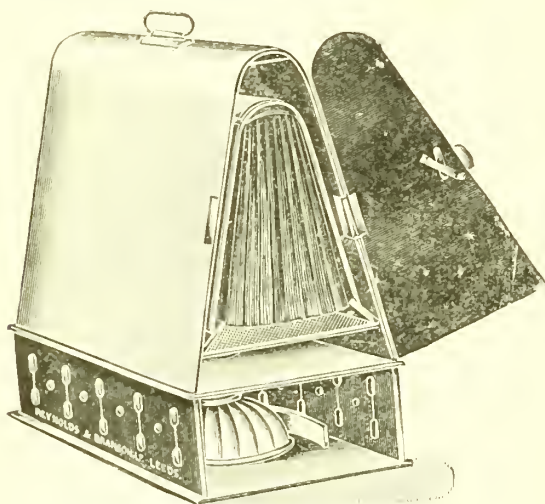


special apparatus for urine-testing and bacteriological investigation, general chemical and bacteriological apparatus. Part i. occupies twenty-six pages, and, as is to be expected of such a house, the newer and less common remedies figure largely in this list—antitoxins, lymphs, pastilles, plaster-mulls, &c., being quoted; while such new remedies as Yobimbine, Taphosote, Phosphotal, and other articles referred to in the "Extra Pharmacopœia" all find a place. This section forms a useful supplement to the "Extra Pharmacopœia," inasmuch as medical men and pharmacists will be able to observe its contents set out from a commercial standpoint. Part ii. occupies only eight pages, and comprises those specialities so long associated with the name of Martindale. In this also are quoted alkaloidal oils, glass and gelatin capsules, effervescent preparations, elixirs, inhalers, pastils, perles, and chocolate-tablets. In part iii. surgical instruments and sundries are dealt with in a very comprehensive manner; while part iv. covers the strictly scientific, and is itself sub-divided into four sections—viz., (1) analyses; (2) chemicals, stains, mounting-media, &c.; (3) Martindale's special analytical apparatus; and (4)

general chemical and bacteriological apparatus. In the last portion the firm's well-known urine test-cases are described and illustrated, as well as urea-apparatus, uric-acid outfit, and bacteriological test-cases and requirements. The price-list has been compiled by Dr. W. Harrison Martindale, and indicates the extension and development of the firm's wholesale business.

A PORTABLE DISINFECTOR.

WE have received from Messrs. Reynolds & Branson (Limited), Leeds, the very neat and ingenious apparatus for disinfecting letters, books, gloves, and similar articles, illustrated herewith. By means of a formaldehyde tablet



placed in a concave receptacle, and heated by a nightlight it is possible to quickly and effectively disinfect letters, books, and such-like. When a book is to be operated on it should be placed as shown in the illustration, so that its leaves may be free and open. The door should be closed before lighting, and the nightlight burned for half an hour, after which the apparatus should remain closed for an hour more. Most medical men recognise the hidden danger that lurks in such articles of attire as gloves, and it will now be possible for a doctor to remove all traces of disease-germs from his gloves after visiting infectious cases. The much-discussed question of microbe-laden library-books need no longer trouble readers, for any volume may now be perfectly and easily sterilised before use, or should a book be sent back after being read by a sick patient it can be returned with a perfectly clear conscience on account of its microbe-free covers and pages. The question recently raised by a medical contemporary regarding the danger of opening letters at the breakfast-table, and the reasons given in that paper for exercising more care, point to the usefulness of some such apparatus as this. The disinfecter is light and portable, and made of tin, with sliding perforated shelf. It stands about 12 inches high, has a handle at the top, and gives us the impression of being simple, strong, serviceable, and neat in appearance.

"VARVEIN."

THIS is a new preparation, brought out by Varco (Limited), Savoy House, Strand, W.C., as a cure for varicose veins, piles, inflammatory swellings, and so forth. In a pamphlet attached to each bottle the proprietors point out the disadvantages of the usual treatment for varicose veins, in that elastic stockings are simply a palliation, and not a cure, while the radical cure by means of a surgical operation is inconvenient and expensive. "Varvein" claims to be made

from the prescription of a medical man who has made a special study of such diseases. It is to be applied freely, night and morning, with a camel-hair brush, over the affected parts, and, being poison, must not be used when the skin is broken. It is said to act by strengthening the coats of the weakened veins, and causing them gradually to resume their normal condition. For internal piles it is to be injected, night and morning, in the proportion of 1 of "Varvein" to 5 of warm water. "Varvein" is sold in 2-oz. bottles at 2s. 9d., and is on the P.A.T.A. list.

SOAP-COLOURS.

MESSRS. K. F. KRAMER & CO., 11 Rangoon Street, E.C., are sole agents for the U.K. and colonies for Messrs. Fr. & Carl Hessel's (of Leipzig), soap-colours, a specimen box of soaps coloured by means of these being now before us. These specimens are guaranteed to be coloured in the exact proportions which are indicated in the price-lists, so that any soap-manufacturer having one of these sample boxes beside him will have no difficulty in employing the colours to best advantage. The colours are clear and brilliant, and, judging from the proportion required and the prices given, appear to be very economical. Messrs. Kramer will send a sample box free to any manufacturer who applies for it. This firm also issue price-lists of soap-making machinery and other specialities for the trade.

"MODERN SHOPS AND SHOP-FITTINGS."

THIS is the title of a beautifully produced illustrated catalogue which has just been issued by Messrs. Philip Josephs & Son, 93 Old Street, London, E.C. It is devoted to exhibition show-cases, counter and wall showcases, counters and counter-drawers, cashiers' desks, dispensing-screens, drug-fittings for shops, dispensaries, and hospitals, and various other wall-fittings and desks. The illustrations are produced from drawings and architects' designs, and each is accompanied by a full specification and prices. Any of our subscribers can get a copy of the catalogue on application to the firm, who, by the way, are presenting to their customers a fountain pen, which writes very easily, if we may judge from the facility with which it has written this paragraph.

FREE SHOP-FITTINGS.

ON more than one occasion last year Messrs. Ayrton & Saunders, 34 Hanover Street, Liverpool, announced that as an advertisement of their shop-fitting department they would completely fit a shop (at a cost of 100*l*.) and give a 50*l*. window-enclosure (or other fittings), and a 25*l*. window-enclosure or showcases to the three chemists who sent in the largest number of orders in a certain period. Messrs. Ayrton & Saunders now inform us that, having gone carefully through their books, they find the following three chemists entitled to the presentations: Mr. E. J. Morris, the Villa Cross Pharmacy, Handsworth, Birmingham (complete 100*l*. shop); Mr. E. R. Thomas, 40 Castle Street, Beaumaris (50*l*. window-enclosure or other fittings); and Mr. F. A. Parker, Derby Road, Huyton (25*l*. window-enclosure or showcases).

CORONATION "ERASMIC" SOAP.

OUR TOWN TRAVELLER mentioned some time ago that the Erasmic Company (Limited), 117 Oxford Street, W., had in preparation a Coronation soap. Now it comes to us, as dainty a tablet as can be imagined, and in an elegant box (three cakes to the box). The basis is good, for a slight rub of the tablet gives an abundant lather, even with hard London water; the perfume is elusive and elegant—elusive because it takes the user from one dreamy odour to another, and the real thing is never caught. The box is peculiar in having the corners cut off, and the lid bears sepia portraits of the King and Queen, as well as the national flags in colours.

Photographic Notes.

By a Pharmaceutical Camerist.

THE ANNUAL EXHIBITION

of the Royal Photographic Society of Great Britain is to take place at the New Gallery, 121 Regent Street, W., from September 29 to November 4. There are the usual five sections—(1) pictorial photographs, (2) professional work, (3) apparatus and material, (4) photo-mechanical work, and (5) scientific photography. The last days for receiving exhibits are September 11 and 12.

HAND-CAMERAS

are responsible for a lot of spoiled plates and films, and I notice a Scarborough chemist has called attention to the necessity of confining the range of subjects photographed to 25 feet and beyond in the case of most hand-cameras. Now that it is customary to begin photography with a hand-camera, the warning is more necessary than it was a few years back, when an amateur always began with a stand-camera, and was taught to focus. I always recommend a beginner to practice estimating distances, but some of them, who belong to Volunteer corps, know more about that matter than I do.

THE GRUN LENS.

Since I last mentioned the invention of this new lens the specification of the English patent has been published, and those correspondents who have asked for further particulars should obtain the specification from the Patent Office. Its number is 6,194 of 1901. The fluid employed is preferably cedar oil, but any other fluid with a refractive index as near as possible to that of glass may be used, essential oil of copaiba, and monobromide of naphthalin being given as examples.

PHOTOGRAPHIC CATALOGUES.

The new price-list of photographic apparatus and accessories sent out by Messrs. F. Dorton & Co., 142 St. John Street, E.C., contains some good lines in cameras and other apparatus. Photographic chemists obtain a substantial discount off the quoted prices.

The new catalogue of photographic apparatus and material issued by Messrs. F. Newbery & Sons, Charterhouse Square, E.C., is just to hand. The list is considerably larger than the one sent out last year, which seems to show that the department is appreciated by chemists. The goods are enumerated in alphabetical order, and I find they include a good selection of the new-style roll-film cameras.

FOCUSING-SCALES

on cameras are not always accurate, but an easy method of testing them is given in a recent number of *Photography*. The process is carried out by night, the camera being firmly fixed and the distances carefully measured off from it. Only one plate is used. Place a lighted candle at one of the distances, focus by the scale, and give a brief exposure. Then shift the candle to the second distance, a little to one side, so that the image shall not overlap the first. Focus by the scale again for that distance, and make another exposure. Repeat the process for each distance. Then develop the plate, and all the images should be found to be sharp.

DEVELOPING FILMS.

Recent experiments with the new Ensign films sent out by Messrs. Houghton, 88 and 89 High Holborn, W.C., have convinced me that the method of developing a whole spool of film in one piece is quite as sure as if the film is cut up into separate exposures. A deep dish of developer is needed, and the film must be held with one end in each hand, and passed to and fro through the developer. If preferred development can be started by this method and the film cut up as soon as the outline of the pictures appears. In this way the annoying mistake of cutting through an exposure cannot occur.

TESTING STOPS.

At the last meeting of the Optical Society Dr. Drysdale demonstrated a singularly simple method of determining

the values of the stops of any lens. This is more convenient than the Kew method, all that is needed being to focus sharply on a screen some distant bright point of light, then to move the screen inwards by a definite known amount, and to divide the diameter of the disc of light then seen on the screen by the distance moved. For instance, if with a certain lens a distant lamp is focussed, and it is then found that pushing in the screen 4 inches causes the disc to expand to 1 inch diameter, the aperture is $F/4$. If with a smaller stop pushing the camera in 2 inches gives a $\frac{1}{10}$ -inch disc, the stop is $F/20$.

SOMETHING NEW

is what a Mr. Inston, in the *Amateur Photographer*, calls a heterogeneous mixture of chemicals used for developing platinum-paper. He claims to have discovered a method of giving sepia tones to platinotypes by adding mercuric chloride to the oxalate-bath. There is not much novelty in the use of mercuric chloride for that purpose, so Mr. Inston acidifies the bath with citric acid, and puts in a little potassium citrate. This is the result, he says, of "some recent empirical experiments"; so I suggest that he continue the investigation by adding a little hypo., wa-hing-soda, haking-powder, and paraffin, and see what happens. There is, however, "something new" in the article, in the last sentence of the following note:—

I would like, as a last strong recommendation, to urge the importance of the worker making certain of the purity and genuineness of his chemicals. Let him mix them for himself—don't let him trust to the chemist who prepares the family prescriptions, and who hands him the bottles made up, so far as he is concerned, and to speak appropriately, *in camera*.

To obtain pure chemicals, the best way is to purchase them at a chemist's shop, as the chemist has been especially trained to test both chemicals and drugs; but the suggestion that a chemist is not to be trusted to make up photographic formulae I do not quite understand. It evidently does not mean that the chemist is incapable of compounding, because, if he can make up family prescriptions, it follows that he can mix photographic recipes, which are of a simpler order than medical formulae. The only other construction to put upon it is that the chemist is dishonest, which is a cowardly and untrue insinuation.

DARK-ROOMS.

Belfast.—Bell's Medical Hall, 25 North Street.
Bradford.—J. M. Newbould, 174 Lumb Lane.
Brighton.—J. Padwick, 5 Preston Street.
Glasgow.—W. W. Wilson, 147 Great Western Road.
Malvern.—A. Mander, Belle Vue Pharmacy.
Old Charlton.—J. Milner, 9 The Village.

Nottingham Chemists' Association.

THE annual meeting was held at the Victoria Station Hotel, Nottingham, on Wednesday evening, May 28, Mr. R. Fitzhugh, J.P., the President, in the chair.

The annual report stated that the Association is in a stronger position than it was a year ago, and the membership now stands at sixty-five. There appeared to be no falling-off in the interest taken by the members in the work of the Association. The report was adopted, as was also the Treasurer's report, which showed a balance in hand of 2*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.*

The election of officers was then proceeded with. Mr. R. Fitzhugh was chosen President for the twenty-sixth year in succession; Mr. T. Wilson was elected Vice-President; Mr. E. Gascoyne was re-elected Treasurer; and Mr. A. Eberlin and Mr. W. Gill were re-elected Hon. Secretaries.

The ballot for the election of Council resulted as follows, the first eight being elected: Mr. A. E. Beilby, 24; Mr. F. R. Sergeant, 24; Mr. R. Beverley, 23; Mr. C. A. Bolton, 23; Mr. A. Middleton, 23; Mr. J. Beachell, 17; Mr. J. Smith, 17; Mr. J. T. Rayson, 14; and Messrs. A. R. Bennett, J. S. Radford, and E. W. Whitchurch, 11 each. Thus Messrs. Beachell and Rayson displace Messrs. Radford and Bennett.

Arrangements of meetings during the 1902-3 session were afterwards discussed.

Legal Reports.

High Court Cases.

BEECHAM CASES.

MR. JUSTICE BUCKLEY on Tuesday, May 27, had before him a motion by Joseph Beecham, trading as Thomas Beecham, St. Helens, against James H. Alcock, of Queen's Road, Manchester, and Oldham Road, Newton Heath, to restrain the defendant and his servants from selling or offering for sale as Beecham's pills any pills not manufactured by the plaintiff. Defendant did not appear. Mr. Martelli, for plaintiff, explained the case, and his Lordship expressed himself satisfied with the evidence, and granted an injunction until the trial.

ON the same day, before Mr. Justice Joyce, Mr. Martelli moved for an injunction to restrain the Public Benefit Drug Company, 41 Scotland Road, Liverpool, until the trial of the action or further order, from selling or offering for sale as Beecham's pills any pills not manufactured by the plaintiff. The defendants did not appear, and Mr. Justice Joyce agreed to the motion.

ALSO on Tuesday, before Mr. Justice Farwell, Mr. Martelli applied for and obtained a perpetual injunction restraining James Halkyard, 2 Bradford Street, Ancoats, Manchester, from selling as Beecham's pills pills not manufactured by the plaintiff. The defendant consented, and is to pay an agreed sum as damages.

Pharmacy Act (Ireland).

COMPOUNDING BY UNQUALIFIED PERSONS.

IN our issue of May 10 we reported the evidence and argument heard by Mr. Swift, K.C., in the Dublin Southern Police Court on May 2, regarding several summonses taken out by the Pharmaceutical Society against druggists for illegal compounding. Mr. Swift reserved judgment, which he gave on Friday, May 23, dismissing the summonses, without costs. Before his Worship gave judgment.

Mr. O'Shaughnessy, K.C., said: Will your Worship allow me to mention a matter? I understand a summons was heard here some weeks ago against a young gentleman named Adams?

Mr. Swift: Yes.

Mr. O'Shaughnessy, K.C.: I would like to direct your attention to the Act of Parliament before you deliver judgment on it.

Mr. Swift: Whom do you appear for?

Mr. O'Shaughnessy, K.C.: Nominally for Adams, but really for Dr. McKenna.

Mr. Swift: Dr. McKenna is not before me at all.

Mr. Clay (for the Pharmaceutical Society): I object to Mr. O'Shaughnessy reopening this case.

Mr. Swift: It is rather a peculiar thing to reopen a case that has been heard and only awaits judgment.

Mr. O'Shaughnessy, K.C.: As I said, I nominally appear for young Adams, but in reality I appear for Dr. McKenna; and, according to the common law, a master is entitled to appear for his apprentice.

Mr. Clay: This matter has been fully discussed and argued, and I object to any intervention now when you are about to deliver judgment on it.

Mr. Swift: I do not know what Mr. O'Shaughnessy's request is.

Mr. O'Shaughnessy, K.C.: We served notice on Mr. Clay that this application would be made. I want to call your Worship's attention to a section of the Act, and also to the old Act (the Apothecaries Act). The matter is one of vast importance to those engaged in the business. The defendant (Mr. Adams) is an apprentice to Dr. McKenna; he has passed the examination of the College of Surgeons, and he is learning materia medica with his master—

Mr. Swift: I must decline to hear you at all on the matter. Perhaps the necessity will not arise. The defendant Adams was represented by a solicitor at the hearing.

Mr. O'Shaughnessy, K.C.: Very well, sir.

Mr. Swift then delivered judgment. He said that there

were two summonses heard on May 2, one against Fredk. Wm. Sweny, 1 Lincoln Place, and the second against Fredk. John Adams, 24 Aungier Street, the summonses in each case being for that defendant "did keep open shop for compounding medical prescriptions, and did compound a medical prescription for one F. W. Leslie, contrary to the Pharmacy Act (Ireland), 1875, the defendant not being a person properly qualified in that behalf according to law." It was agreed that the result of the one summons against Sweny should rule the other. The facts were not substantially in controversy. It appeared that in February last Mr. Leslie, the inspector for the Pharmaceutical Society, went into the shop at 1 Lincoln Place, and there found Sweny (the defendant) alone behind the counter. He asked Sweny to make up a prescription for him, which Sweny did, and handed Leslie the bottle containing the mixture. Now, Sweny was only a registered druggist, not a pharmaceutical chemist, which latter qualification alone would authorise him to compound a prescription. Mr. White had pointed out that the mere compounding of a prescription was not an offence when there was not a sale by the party for himself, but the summonses did not charge the defendant with selling. The evidence given for the defendant Sweny was that the shop, 1 Lincoln Place, was not kept by him, but by a company incorporated as "F. W. Sweny & Co. (Limited)." The premises were held by him under a lease, and sub-demised by him to the company for twenty-one years at a yearly rent of 60*l*. He (Mr. Swift) noted that the capital of the company consisted of 500 shares of 1*l*. each; and the seven signatories (two of whom were duly qualified pharmaceutical chemists) took one share each. The defendant described himself as a registered chemist and druggist, and the consideration for the sale of the defendant's business to the company was 443 fully paid-up shares, and he was appointed manager at 120*l*. a year. In that state of things he did not consider it necessary to refer further to the evidence. He (Mr. Swift) visited the premises, and he found printed, in front of the house, in conspicuous capitals, the words, "Chemist—Sweny—and Druggist." Lower down, across the window, were the words, also in conspicuous letters, "Prescriptions carefully compounded"; and on a little ledge, in comparatively small letters, the words "F. W. Sweny & Co. (Limited)." He (Mr. Swift) thought the first of these descriptions was misleading. The defendant Sweny was not a chemist, and he was not proprietor of the shop, as any person passing by would be led to suppose. The company and the defendant Sweny were, as Mr. White had pointed out, two distinct entities; and he (Mr. Swift) felt bound, on the point raised, to dismiss the summonses against Sweny, holding that, in the first averment, no offence was charged, and in the second, that the charge was made against the wrong defendant. He thought that the summonses were launched without sufficient care, and that the name "F. W. Sweny & Co. (Limited)" ought to have been seen by the Society's inspector. On the other hand, the defendant seemed to have no merits. The prescription was made up by an unqualified person, and the misleading character of the inscription over the door was an unpleasant feature in the case. Therefore, on the whole, he would dismiss the summonses against Sweny, without costs. The same order would also apply to the case against Adams.

Mr. O'Shaughnessy, K.C., having made some remarks about Adams and Dr. McKenna,

Mr. White said that his Worship seemed to say that Mr. Sweny was not a chemist. He was on the register of chemists and druggists.*

Mr. Swift: I did not know that he was a chemist at all.

Mr. Clay: He is not a pharmaceutical chemist. That is our case, and that is admitted.

Mr. Swift: The cases are over now.

Mr. Clay: Yes, for the present. He then mentioned the case against Mrs. Josephine Preston and Mrs. Margaret McDermott (trading as Bowers & Co., 164 Great Brunswick Street), and it was agreed to further adjourn it until

* Strictly, his name is on the list of registered druggists, and he, having been in business as a chemist and druggist between the passing of the principal Act and the Amendment Act, is entitled to call himself chemist and druggist. The register of chemists and druggists contains only the names of those who were trading as such before the principal Act of 1875.—EDITOR.

June 13, as Mr. Ignatius O'Brien, K.C., who was to appear for them, could not attend.

On May 24, in the Southern Police Court, Mr. Machin, solicitor, appeared, and said to Mr. Swifte that he had fallen into an error in saying that Mr. Sweny was not a chemist. He (Mr. Machin) had documents to show that Mr. Sweny was a qualified chemist. Mr. Swifte said he had looked into the *Pharmaceutical Calendar*, not under the list of druggists (for it was admitted that he was a druggist); but he looked under the head of "chemists," and the name was not there. He now found Mr. Sweny's name in the list of druggists, with a note that he was "entitled to be called a chemist and druggist." He regretted very much that the mistake had occurred, and he took that opportunity of saying that Mr. Sweny had done nothing that he was not entitled to. He certainly would suggest to the Pharmaceutical Society that the statement in their *Calendar* was misleading.

Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.

LIME-WATER.

At Watford Petty Sessions, on May 27, William Edward Lander, druggist, of St. Albans Road, Watford, pleaded guilty to selling lime-water 40 per cent. deficient in lime. Fraud was not suggested, and in answer to the Bench defendant said he could not understand the deficiency. A fine of 1*l.*, with 1*l.* 0*s.* 6*d.* costs, was inflicted.

At the same court Ernest S. Stone, chemist and druggist, St. Albans Road, Watford, was summoned for a similar offence. The Inspector stated that the case was almost identical, and the same penalty and costs were imposed.

SWEET SPIRIT OF NITRE.

At Bow Street Police Court, on May 28, Charles Keele, described as a chemist, 3 Great Russell Street, W.C., appeared before Mr. Marsham to answer a summons charging him with selling sweet spirit of nitre deficient in ethyl nitrite to the extent of at least 52.5 per cent. Mr. H. C. Jones, who appeared for the Borough of Holborn, stated that defendant had shown him a letter from the wholesale firm from whom he purchased the spirit, in which the firm said they had no doubt the analysis was correct, and that the deficiency was caused by the sweet nitre having been kept in a half-empty bottle in a warm place.

The defendant told the Magistrate he had endeavoured to avoid complaints by keeping his sweet nitre in a tightly stopped bottle and in a cool place. Wholesale chemists found it so volatile that they were selling it in 4-oz. bottles. He had shown Mr. Jones his invoices to prove that he had the spirit in fresh every month to avoid as much as possible evaporation. Mr. Marsham imposed a fine of 40*s.* and 12*s.* 6*d.* costs.

At the same court G. S. Boutall, chemist and druggist, 239 High Holborn, W.C., was summoned for selling sweet spirit of nitre deficient in ethyl nitrite to the extent of at least 58 per cent. Mr. H. C. Jones supported this summons also. Mr. Harry Wilson, who defended, said Mr. Boutall did his very best to sell in accordance with the British Pharmacopœia, and purchased from one of the best firms in London. He had given his managers notice to buy in smaller bottles in future so as to avoid evaporation. The defendant was fined 3*l.* and 12*s.* 6*d.* costs. The Defendant: The manufacturers have taken all the responsibility. If you had a pint of chloroform, and pulled the stopper out, there would be none left in the morning. He considered the fine excessive. He had fifteen shops, and always conducted his business properly. Mr. Marsham: If I had known you had fifteen shops, I should have put a little more on. (Laughter.)

GREGORY'S POWDER.

At Bow Street Police Court, on May 28, Thomas Williams, chemist, 98 Gray's Inn Road, W.C., appeared before Mr. Marsham, charged with selling Gregory's powder containing 60 per cent. of magnesium carbonate. Mr. Jones (representing the Holborn Borough Council) said that Gregory's powder should be compounded of rhubarb and light magnesia. According to the analyst's certificate, magnesium carbonate

was used instead of light magnesia. A powder mixed in this way would not have the intended effect. When the inspector asked for the powder he was told there was none in stock, and some was made up for him. Mr. Marsham: I suppose there was plenty of rhubarb?—Mr. Jones: Yes. The defendant: That is the important part—the most expensive part. Mr. Marsham: I suppose you sell a great deal of Gregory's powder?—The Defendant: Not very much. So far as I know, the effect of light magnesia is not very different from that of magnesium carbonate. The defendant was ordered to pay 4*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*

Fertilisers and Feeding-stuffs Act.

ALLEGED DEFICIENT PHOSPHATES.

At the Guildhall, on May 28, Maximilian Kirten, 150 Leadenhall Street, E.C., was summoned at the instance of the West Sussex County Council for having aided and abetted an offence committed by certain persons trading as the Chemical-works (late H. & E. Albert), on November 8, 1901. The Chemical-works, it was alleged, on the date mentioned sold to the Sheppey Glue and Chemical-works (Limited), for use as a fertiliser, 17 tons of Thomas phosphate-powder, accompanied by an invoice which was false in that it described the powder as containing 38 to 45 per cent. total phosphates. The evidence was to the effect that the Chemical-works was a company registered in Germany—against which was a separate summons—and that the defendant was the London agent. Mr. W. Stevens, director of Stevens's Chemical-manure Company (Limited), 30 Mark Lane, E.C., also of the Sheppey Glue and Chemical-works (Limited), 34 Mark Lane, E.C., said the latter company, in July, 1901, entered into an agreement with the Albert Company to purchase of them 17 tons of Thomas phosphate-powder the agreement being signed by the defendant as their London manager. Thirteen tons of the stuff was sent to Lord Leconfield's estate agent at Petworth. Expert evidence was given to show that the manure did not contain from 38 to 45 per cent. of phosphates in accordance with the invoice. The summonses were adjourned.

Bankruptcies and Failures.

Re FRANK HAROLD BROMFIELD, 83 Broad Street, Blaenavon, Mon., trading as a Chemist and Druggist.—The Official Receiver (Mr. W. L. Daniel) has issued a summary of the debtor's statement of affairs, which shows gross liabilities 469*l.* 1*s.* 1*d.*, of which 419*l.* 1*s.* 1*d.* is expected to rank for dividend, and net assets 34*l.* 15*s.* 9*d.* Debtor alleges as the cause of failure "bad trade owing to the stoppage of the local colliery and iron and steel works for the last two years."

Re ALFRED GOULD, late of 19 White's Row, Commercial Street, E., Isinglass Manufacturer.—In the London Bankruptcy Court on May 27 the first meeting of creditors was held before Mr. G. W. Chapman, Official Receiver. The only proof lodged was that of the petitioning-creditors, Messrs. J. M. Meyer & Co., who claim 68*l.* 16*s.* 5*d.* It appeared that the debtor had not surrendered under the proceedings, and that there was not a quorum of creditors present entitled to vote for the appointment of a trustee and committee of inspection. Under these circumstances the meeting was adjourned for a week, the public examination being appointed for June 19.

Re PARK, MACFADYEN & Co., 24 Lime Street, E.C., also trading at 69 Wall Street, New York, as Park, Son & Co., and at Kingston, Jamaica, as Turnbull & Co., West Indian Commission-merchants.

The first meeting of creditors was held at the London Bankruptcy Court on May 26, before Mr. E. S. Grey, Official Receiver. The origin of the firm dates from the end of the eighteenth century, and during recent years five different classes of business have been transacted. Advances were made to sugar-planters and others; there was an export business from London to Jamaica and the West Indies; another export business to the West Indies was conducted in New York; the firm worked two estates in Jamaica; and they had a general stores there as well. The failure is ascribed to the inability of the debtors to recover sums locked up in advances to sugar-planters and others; to the short crops of the past five years, and to the wet season of 1901-2. The first heavy loss was sustained in 1893, when the firm lost 19,000*l.* over one sugar-estate in Jamaica, but they experienced

no serious anxiety about their affairs until the last six months, when the increasing demands of the New York house caused them to be tight for money. Having dealt with proofs amounting to 88,646/., the Receiver announced that the liabilities were roughly estimated at 186,000/., and the assets at 177,000/. Mr. C. Fitch Kemp, C.A., had been appointed as special manager, and had taken steps to protect the estate for the benefit of the English creditors. In the absence of any offer Mr. Fitch Kemp was appointed as trustee to administer the estate in bankruptcy, assisted by a committee of inspection. Appended is a list of some of the principal creditors:—

	£	s.	d.
Anderson, J. W.	1,230	7	10
Arbuthnot and others	10,050	0	0
Arnold, Clayton & Co.	692	6	8
Bank of Tarapaca and Argentina	5,700	0	0
Blair and others	11,114	9	5
Brown, Shipley & Co.	7,500	0	0
Buchanan, J.	456	1	7
Coddington & Co.	301	1	2
Cole, W. H., & Co.	10,050	0	0
Colonial Bank	2,800	0	0
Gottburg, E.	10,494	3	3
Guaranty Trust Company, New York	5,000	0	0
Henderson, R. & J.	10,000	0	0
Merchant Banking Company (Limited)	8,060	6	0
Simon & Simon	1,135	10	2
Somtton, Sons & Co.	475	0	0
Turner Brothers, Hyde & Co. (Limited)	203	5	2
Walker, T. W. & J.	412	7	0

Re WILLIAM LOWSON LOTEN, 19 (late 30 and 31) Mytongate, Kingston-upon-Hull, Chemist and Druggist.—At Hull, on May 26, a sitting for the public examination of this debtor was held. The Official Receiver stated that the debtor, who was bankrupt, had applied some time ago for his adjudication to be annulled, on the ground that he had paid his debts in full. The order was made, but since then it appeared creditors to considerable amounts had been omitted, and he (the Official Receiver) applied for an order restoring the case for public examination. After debtor had paid the creditors in full, with 4 per cent. interest, he (the Official Receiver) handed him over the balance of 300/. When he received notification of further claims he applied to debtor for repayment of the 300/., but he said he had spent it. Debtor had stated that he had paid several old debts—some 40/., or 50/.,—principally owing before his bankruptcy. This was a serious admission for him to make, as they had never been included in his statement of accounts. The Official Receiver applied for an order on debtor to prepare an account showing the money. The debtor undertook to furnish particulars within fourteen days, and the examination was adjourned.

Gazette.

Partnerships Dissolved.

Maseall, S., Clark, L., Waddington, A., and Maseall, J., under the style of G. S. Maseall & Clark, Queen's Buildings, Tottenham Court Road, London, W.C., surgical and veterinary instrument makers; so far as regards A. Waddington.

Nicol, W. H., and Marston, W., under the style of Nicol & Marston, Leeds, dentists.

Deeds of Arrangement.

Bardsley, Thomas, trading as Bardsley & Co., 115 Liverpool Road, Manchester, and 21 Alice Street, Sale, wholesale druggist and butchers' outfitter. Trustee, Thomas Smethurst, 26 Pall Mall, Manchester, C.A. Secured creditors, 9 l. Dated May 16; filed, May 22. Liabilities unsecured, 3,084/., 2s. 4d.; estimated net assets, 1,386/., 5s. The following are amongst the creditors:—

	£	s.	d.
Borax Consolidated (Limited), London	40	0	0
Leonhardt, A., & Co., Muhlheim-on-Maine	50	0	0
Old Calabar Biscuit Company (Limited), Liverpool	50	0	0
Woolley, J., Sons & Co., Manchester	10	0	0

Baldock, Arthur Charles, 193 Green Lane, Small Heath, Birmingham, trading as a chemist and druggist. Trustee, William E. E. Lacy, 7 Ladys Lane, Norwich, accountant.

Dated, May 15; filed, May 21. Liabilities unsecured, 167/., 2s. 1d.; estimated net assets, 150/.. The following are amongst the creditors:—

	£	s.	d.
Adams, O., Birmingham	14	0	0
Restall, F., Birmingham	1	0	0
Wyleys (Limited), Coventry	3	0	0

New Companies & Company News.

R. CRUICKSHANK (LIMITED).—Capital 30,000/., in 1/., shares. Objects: To take over the business of chemical-manufacturers, electrical engineers, and general mill-furnishers, carried on as "R. Cruickshank," at Birmingham. No initial public issue. The first directors are G. N. Cruickshank, W. A. Bindley, and W. J. Gell. Qualification, 250 shares. Registered office, Camden Works, Camden Street, Birmingham.

BRODRICK'S PATENTS (LIMITED).—Capital 3,000/., in 1/., shares. Objects: To acquire the business carried on at Northfield, Worcestershire, by J. H. Brodrick, and to manufacture and deal in non-intoxicating drinks, compounds, colouring, flavouring, and other preparations, and essences and chemicals, and to deal in sugar, malt, hops, fruit, &c. No initial public issue. The subscribers are to appoint the first directors. Qualification, 100/.. Remuneration as fixed by the company.

C. A. REGENT (LIMITED).—Capital 1,000/., in 1/., shares. Objects: To carry on the business of chemists, druggists, and manufacturers of and dealers in proprietary articles, scientific, surgical, and optical instruments, &c. The first subscribers are: J. H. Kingham, 30 Market Square, Aylesbury, gentleman; T. R. Saunderton, Princes Risboro', Bucks, farmer; Mrs. M. S. Kingham, 30 Market Square, Aylesbury; H. J. Benett, 90 Victoria Street, S.W., chemist; J. Nicol, 77 Victoria Street, S.W., chemist; M. C. White, 7 Norbiton House, Camden Street, N.W., secretary; and W. E. Smith, 26 Salisbury Road, Highgate Hill, N., clerk. No initial public issue. Registered without articles of association. Registered office, 77 Victoria Street, S.W.

DIAMOND LUBRICATING COMPANY (LIMITED).—Capital 5,000/., in 1/., shares. Objects: To acquire the business of manufacturers of and dealers in all classes of lubricating substances and kindred businesses now carried on by J. C. Person, W. C. Person, G. Harvey, and D. L. Schutz at Bute Street, Pendleton, and at 94 Market Street, Manchester, as the "Diamond Lubricating Company," and to carry on the business of manufacturers, extractors, melters, and refiners of and dealers in grease, oil, &c., chemists, druggists, oil, colour, and varnish merchants, &c. No initial public issue. The first directors are J. C. Person, W. C. Person, G. Harvey, and D. L. Schutz (all permanent). Qualification, 1,000/.. Registered office, 94 Market Street, Manchester.

"PETANELLE" (LIMITED).—Capital 50,000/., in 1/., shares. Objects: To adopt an agreement between the Société Française des Tourbes Pasteurisantes, of 4 Rue de Frevisse, Paris, and 6 Wool Exchange, E.C., and A. H. Hersee, on behalf of the company, of the other part, and to carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in "Petanelle," and all articles manufactured therefrom; manufacturers of and dealers in peat, fuel, peat-moss, peat-litter, peat-fibre, peat-wool, peat-fibre mixed with wool or other materials, peat-waste, peat-soap, charcoal or carbona, surgical dressings and appliances, chest-protectors, body-belts, disinfectants, hygienic clothing and bedding, horse and dog clothing and the like; chemists, druggists, drysalters, oil and colour men, &c. Minimum cash subscription, 7 shares. The first directors are J. Burke, W. G. Miller, C. Steel, J. Susman, and J. Dixon. Qualification, 2 shares. Remuneration of chairman, 250/., per annum; of ordinary directors, 200/., per annum, to be increased according to profits.

SUDLOW & CLAPHAM (LIMITED).—Capital 2,000/., in 1/., shares. Objects: To adopt an agreement between T. W. Sudlow, of the one part, and J. R. Clapham (for the company), of the other part, to acquire the business carried on at 158 High Street, Stockton-on-Tees, by T. W. Sudlow, and to carry on the business of chemists and druggists, dealers in mineral waters, manufacturers of and dealers in proprietary articles, chemical, photographic, surgical, scientific, and other apparatus, &c. The first subscribers are: J. R. Clapham, High Street, Yarm, grocer; J. Clapham, Erdington, near Birmingham, chemists' assistant; R. H. Clapham, High Street, Yarm, grocer; J. Clapham, High Street, Yarm, grocer; Mrs. M. Clapham, High Street, Yarm; Mrs. A. M. Lane, Alston, Cumberland; and T. W. Sudlow, Dimsdale Terrace, Stockton-on-Tees, chemist. No initial public issue. J. R. Clapham is the first director. Qualification, 100/.. Remuneration as fixed by the company. Registered office, 158 High Street, Stockton-on-Tees.

REYNOLDS & SONS, DENTISTS (LIMITED).—Capital 1,000/., in 1/., shares. Objects: To acquire the business of an artificial-teeth

manufacturer, carried on by R. W. Reynolds at 91 Newport Street and 102 Chorley Old Road, Bolton, as "Reynolds & Sons," and to carry on the business of artificial-teeth manufacturers, chemists, druggists, perfumers, &c. The first subscribers are: J. Agnew, 27 Pedder Street, Bolton, commercial traveller; T. Taylor, 91 Newport Street, Bolton, dental mechanic; R. W. H. Reynolds, 102 Chorley Old Road, Bolton, managing director; W. E. Reynolds, 43 Clarendon Street, Bolton, warehouse manager; W. J. S. Reynolds, 23 Hebdon Street, Bolton, commercial traveller; Miss S. H. Reynolds, 41 Deansgate, Bolton; and Mrs. A. Reynolds, 102 Chorley Old Road, Bolton. No initial public issue. R. W. H. Reynolds is the permanent managing director. The ordinary directors are J. Agnew, W. E. Reynolds, T. Taylor, and W. J. S. Reynolds. Registered office, 91 Newport Street, Bolton.

SECCO FILMS (BRITISH AND COLONIAL) LIMITED.—Proofs for intended dividend to be sent to Mr. Percy Ravenscroft, Jewry House, Old Jewry, E.C., by June 7.

WILLIAM BARR & CO. (LIMITED).—This company having been requested by the creditors' committee to go into liquidation, a resolution to that effect was passed on May 16.

SALT UNION (LIMITED).—The report for the year ended December 31, 1901, states that the gross profit on salt, inclusive of revenue from other sources, amounted to 223,158*l.*, and the net profit to 95,542*l.*, with the balance brought forward from 1900, 101,770*l.* From this has to be deducted debenture interest for the year, 54,000*l.*, leaving an available balance, 47,770*l.* There is also to be deducted a deficiency caused by the reduction in capital, 6,735*l.* Particulars of the dividend, &c., appeared in last week's issue (page 802).

BRUNNER, MOND & CO. (LIMITED).—The annual meeting was held at Liverpool on May 28. Sir John Brunner, M.P., who presided, commented upon the directors' report, and stated with reference to 60,000*l.* placed to suspense account, that next year, as in other years, they would have to provide for improvements in their plant. Dr. Mond, in seconding, said the earnings were higher than they had ever been in any year since they commenced. Their trade was flourishing, and the position of the company after an existence of twenty-one years was as strong as, or stronger than, it had ever been before. The motion was adopted unanimously, and the following directors were re-elected: Mr. E. Milner, Mr. C. J. Galloway, Dr. D. B. Hewitt, Mr. H. Brunner, and Mr. Hugh Bell.

Births.

SARGEANT.—On Friday, May 23, at Leeds, the wife of Mr. F. Pilkington Sargeant, of a son.

THOMAS.—On May 26, at 1 Westbourne Park Villas, Bayswater, W., the wife of Mr. John Aubrey Thomas, chemist and druggist, of a stillborn child, prematurely.

Marriages.

SMITH—ALLEN.—On May 10, at the Holy Innocents' Church, South Norwood, by the Rev. Bickersteth Ottley, Vicar of St. Mark's, Mr. William G. Smith (of Messrs. R. W. Greiff & Co.) to Miss Frederica Sarah Marion Allen, daughter of Mrs. S. M. Allen, Chagford, South Norwood.

STENHOUSE—MCINTOSH.—At the Waverley Hotel, Aberdeen on May 26, by the Rev. Robert Forgan, B.D., Gilcomston U.F. Church, Aberdeen, James Stenhouse, Spott Farm, Dunbar, to Esther Florence, only daughter of James McIntosh, chemist, Huntly, N.B.

Deaths.

BOGIE—At Deaconess' Hospital, Edinburgh, on May 20 Mr. Thomas Speedie Bogie, chemist and druggist, Melrose. Aged 58. Mr. Bogie was a native of Kirkcaldy, and was apprenticed to a Dr. Grey there. At the end of his apprenticeship he went to the Greenland whale-fishing in the capacity of ship's surgeon, and appears to have so well satisfied the owners that he made another voyage to the far North. After that he was for several years with Messrs.

Sang & Barker, wholesale druggists, Edinburgh, and while with them passed the modified examination shortly before the Pharmacy Act actually became law. About 1870 he started in business in Melrose and did well, also playing his part in the management of town affairs.

BREDT.—On May 25, at Cologne, after a short illness, Hildegard, the beloved wife of Mr. Wilhelm Bredt (of Messrs. Widenmann, Broicher & Co.), 113 Palace Road, London. Aged 26.

COWLES.—At Beccles, on May 19, Mr. Charles Cowles, chemist and druggist, formerly of Stratford. Aged 67.

CULLEN.—At Paisley, on May 16, Mr. Thomas Cullen, chemist and druggist. Aged 71.

DYASON.—On May 10, John Sandford Dyason. Mr. Dyason was well known in his earlier years as a private tutor, and in scientific circles was an authority on meteorological phenomena and colour-schemes. He was the author of several books, including "The Chromatics of the Sky," and put his colour theories into practice in some oil-paintings, which are exhibited at South Kensington. Mr. Dyason was a regular attendant at the evening meetings of the Pharmaceutical Society, and his silent figure on the front benches often excited the curiosity of the present generation of pharmacists, to whom he was not so well known as to the older order. He was introduced to the meetings years ago by his friend, Mr. Alexander Bottle, of Dover. One cold night this year, when warming himself before the stove in the lecture theatre at Bloomsbury Square, he explained to the writer what a pleasure it was to come to the evening meetings, and so keep in touch with modern scientific thought. He also gave some interesting particulars of his earlier life, of his tutorship to the Marquis of Bute and friendship with Professor Huxley. Mr. Dyason, besides being a Fellow of several learned societies and a member of the Institute of Architects, had served in several public capacities, such as Guardian of the Poor of Marylebone and Chairman of the Regent's Park Games Association. Of late years his circumstances were much reduced, but of his real necessity he never gave his many friends any idea, and there is a touch of sadness in the fact that when, a few weeks ago, he was taken ill, he applied to the relieving-officer for assistance, and was removed to the Marylebone Infirmary. His illness developed into acute pneumonia, and when he died it was a pauper's grave that received his body. A few friends are arranging to have his remains exhumed, so that he can be placed by the side of his wife and daughter, who died some years ago, and the stigma of a pauper's grave removed. The signature given above is a reproduction of the name-slip which he gave to the writer.

FRATER.—At East Ham, on May 22, Mr. Mark William Frater, chemist and druggist. Aged 48.

METCALF.—At Oswaldtwistle, on May 18, Mr. William Metcalf, of Messrs. William Metcalf (Limited), chemical-manufacturers, Chorley, Lancashire. Aged 77. Mr. Metcalf commenced life in a colliery, but subsequently started the chemical-works at Church, which are now a prosperous concern. He took a keen interest in local affairs, being chairman of the old local board for ten years. He was also a member of the County Council, and President of the Oswaldtwistle Liberal Association.

ROBINSON.—At Stanley, co. Durham, on May 24, after a short illness, Joseph Robinson, jun., chemist and druggist, only son of Mr. Joseph Robinson, chemist. Aged 27. Mr. Robinson, jun., served his apprenticeship with his father, and after experience gained in Newcastle, Edinburgh, &c., settled down in Stanley in his father's business, and to which he succeeded a few months ago after his father's retirement. Mr. Robinson was of a happy and obliging disposition, and the esteem in which he was held was evidenced by the great crowd which attended the funeral in St. Andrew's Cemetery on Tuesday. Representatives of both the wholesale and retail drug-trades from Newcastle and the North-Eastern districts were present. The immediate cause of death was rheumatic fever. Mr. Robinson leaves a widow and child.

John Sandford Dyason
67 New Oxford St.
N.C.

Westminster Wisdom.

(By our Parliamentary Representative.)

PARLIAMENT REASSEMBLES.

What promises to be the most interesting part of the parliamentary Session opened on Monday. How long it will last is a matter of doubt, for the reason that if Mr. Balfour persists in his proposal to hold an autumn Session it may not be thought desirable to sit beyond the end of July; but I find that the opinion entertained by the majority of members is that they will be very fortunate if they get away in time to handle a gun on the Twelfth. Whatever its duration, the work will be important. The Education Bill, the Licensing Bill, and the London Water Bill all stand to be disposed of, and the questions arising out of peace will in themselves need much debate. Private bills do not now demand serious thought, because one of these days the Government will, in the ordinary course, appropriate all the available time for their own purposes. All questions therefore of legislation affecting the business of the chemist and druggist and resulting from the efforts of private members can be dismissed for a year.

REPORTS OF COMMISSIONS.

It is equally certain that nothing will be done this year to base legislation upon the reports of the Poisons Commission and the Arsenical-poisoning Commission. Both Commissions are pursuing their investigations in a somewhat leisurely fashion, and their reports will not appear for a long time; but even should the documents be laid on the table to-morrow the Government would not touch them this session.

COMMERCIAL EDUCATION.

The shadow of the Education Bill made the debate on the vote for the Board of Education on Monday extremely dull. It was felt that there was no use of discussing matters which will necessarily come up again. But one point may be mentioned. Some changes have been made in the evening school regulations, with the view of promoting commercial education, and Sir Albert Rollit, who has for long been a doughty champion in this cause, suggested that more attention ought to be paid to the matter in all elementary schools.

ANTHRAX AND SWINE-FEVER.

While anthrax is increasing it seems that swine-fever is decreasing. In the first three months of this year the number of cases was fewer than at any time during the last seven years. In his speech on Tuesday the Minister of Agriculture did not foreshadow any special action to combat anthrax, but he commented on the extraordinary amount of ignorance in regard to the disease that prevails among farmers and cattle-raisers. As to swine-fever he mentioned that the regulations in Ireland will in future be in accord with the regulations in Great Britain.

MONKEY-LYMPH AGAIN.

I thought we had heard the last of the monkey-lymph question. Mr. Broadhurst is of a different opinion. The matter has excited him deeply, and on Tuesday he gravely warned the President of the Local Government Board that he is determined to have it threshed out. On the spot he essayed to show how the threshing should be done, but unfortunately he had not got up the facts, and he seemed glad to sit down. Then another member got into the breach. This was Mr. Thomas Bayley, who asserted that the heart of the country is moved to indignation over Dr. Copeman's experiments, particularly in view of the doctor's connection with the Local Government Board. An impertinent member interrupted him to ask whether he would explain why a monkey is inferior to a calf, but he declined to have his knowledge made the subject of cross-examination. Mr. Long afterwards explained what Dr. Copeman had actually done. He had made some extremely valuable experiments on his own account, and he vaccinated himself with the so-called monkey-lymph. Having satisfied himself that the lymph was not likely to produce injurious results he inoculated certain children. But Mr. Long

pointed out that the Local Government Board had no responsibility. They, however, considered that it was undesirable that the scientific men employed by the Government should be precluded from scientific research which not only contributed to their own efficiency, but enormously to the public service by the results which they obtained.

General Medical Council.

THE Council assembled for its summer session on Tuesday, when there was a full attendance of members. The proceedings opened with Sir William Turner's

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.

which intimated an unusually short sitting. Sir William first spoke of examination visitors' reports, including an inspection of the First Professional examination for the English "double qual.," and after a brief reference to the Council *v.* Colleges matter, went on to speak of the Midwives Bill and lack of progress with the Penal and Disciplinary Bill promoted by the Council two years ago. The Finances Committee is to make some suggestion for "raising the wind." Sir William also stated that the penal business will be exceptionally heavy this session, and made the following remarks regarding the Pharmacopœia:—

A special Indian edition of the Addendum to the British Pharmacopœia has been prepared and published, and the Government of India have purchased the greater part of the first issue of 4,000 copies. We have been requested by the Privy Council to send a delegate to an International Congress to be held in Brussels on the subject of a proposed International Pharmacopœia limited to drugs of a drastic nature. At the May session held in 1900 I was authorised to appoint one or more members to act as delegates, and the Chairman of the Pharmacopœia Committee has, at my request, kindly consented to represent the Council.

PRELIMINARY EDUCATION.

The chief subject of discussion was raised on a report from the Executive Committee on communications received from the British Medical Association respecting preliminary medical education, and a request from the Association that the Council would receive a deputation on the subject—the deputation consisting of sixteen gentlemen, to include the President of the Association, the President-elect, President of Council, Treasurer (Mr. Andrew Clark), Sir Walter Foster, M.D., M.P., Sir John Moore, M.D., and Mr. Horsley, F.R.S., and Professor Findlay (who afterwards, however, disclaimed it), members of the G.M.C. The Preliminary Education Committee of the Association had come to the conclusion that there is at present no adequate guarantee that registered medical practitioners have received a liberal education; that the G.M.C. had recognised by its action in 1893 that the minimum standard was too low, but that practically no progress had been made. The Association felt therefore that the time had come for them to take up the matter, and made specific recommendations. The Executive Committee recommended the Council not to receive the deputation, but to send copies of the reports on the matter.

Mr. Horsley moved, as an amendment, that the report be entered on the minutes, with the omission of the latter part. He urged that the matter had been brought before a body of practitioners intimately acquainted with the proceedings of the G.M.C., and to say that they were unaware of the reports and resolutions was an insult to their intelligence.

Mr. Brown said he should be sorry to see the paragraph expunged; it should remain as an historical opinion in all its barefacedness. (Laughter.)

Sir John Tuke, as Chairman of the Education Committee, took to heart the slight cast on its efforts, and thought the paragraph should stand.

After Dr. MacAlister and Dr. McVail had spoken, Mr. Horsley withdrew his opposition on the point, but moved that the deputation be received. Sir C. Nixon seconded this. Mr. Windle also thought that it should be received. Dr. Payne and Mr. Tones then spoke in support of the motion, which was carried.

After a motion by Mr. Brown with reference to copies of the Midwives Bill had been disposed of, the Council

"deliberated *in camera*," and so ended the first day's proceedings.

WEDNESDAY'S BUSINESS

does not much concern us, but a serious penal case occupied the attention of the Council in the afternoon. It was that of Dr. Marcus Robert Phipps Dorman, of 9 Norfolk Crescent, Hyde Park, London, W., registered as M.B., Bac. Surg. 1892, Dip. Public Health 1893, M.D. 1899, Univ. Camb., Mem. R. Coll. Surg. Eng. 1892, Lic. R. Coll. Phys. Lond. 1892, who was summoned to appear before the Council on the following charge:—

That in or about the months of November and December, 1901, when attending a Mrs. Florence Sparks, a married lady suffering from dipsomania, in a professional capacity, though without the cognisance of her husband or her own family adviser, you abused your position and used your influence to ruin her.

Mr. Sparks was represented by Mr. Montague Sherman and Dr. Dorman by Mr. McCaw, and these gentlemen concurred in their desire that the proceedings should not be made public, and that, following the example of the Incorporated Law Society, the Press should be excluded. The case was accordingly heard *in camera*.

On resuming, the President announced that the Council adjudged the accused practitioner to have been guilty of infamous conduct in a professional respect, and directed the Registrar to erase his name from the Medical Register.

The name of Mr. John Flanagan (Scotch triple quail), of Patrick's Terrace, Castlereagh, who is in prison for throwing a corrosive fluid, was also erased, and the same was done in the case of Edward Thomas French, of Glasson, who has been sentenced to penal servitude for life.

The Registrar was also directed to erase from the Dentists' register the name of Samuel Marston, dentist, Belgrave Gate, Leicester, who had been convicted of bigamy.

Personalities.

MR. FRED INGRAM, of Johannesburg, is returning by an early steamer after a year's sojourn at home.

MR. JAMES R. JAMES, representative of Messrs. Dakin Brothers in India, has returned home on a visit.

MR. T. W. CURTIS, chemist and druggist, has been re-elected a member of the Holbeach School Board.

MR. W. J. LUND, chemist and druggist, of Penny Street, Lancaster, is contemplating retiring from business.

MR. T. H. WILLIAMS IDRIS, L.C.O., J.P., has agreed to act as President of the London Chemists' Association.

MISS ADA A. BARGERY, of Barnley, has been appointed dispenser to the Prescott Workhouse, at a salary of 100*l.* per annum.

MR. OSWALD BARKER, of Messrs. Barker Brothers, optician and general commission merchants, Smyrna, is paying a visit to this country.

MR. D. E. MACDONALD, chemist and druggist, formerly in business in Penny Street, Lancaster, and late of Bulawayo, is returning to South Africa.

MR. WILLIAM CARTER, general manager of Messrs. Treacher & Co. (Limited), Bombay, is now in England, and is not, we understand, to return to India.

MR. LEONARD C. WEBSTER, pharmaceutical chemist, formerly of Coolgardie, W.A., gave us a call this week on his way North to Edinburgh, where he is to study medicine.

MR. H. CREAMER COOPER, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., L.S.A., L.D.S. Eng., son of Mr. Albert Cooper, of Gloucester Road, South Kensington, has removed from Ealing to 36 Cavendish Square, W., where he will continue his practice as a dental surgeon.

MR. R. J. ROBERTS, chemist and druggist, Medical Hall, Towyne, Merionethshire, has made practically a free gift to that town of Dolgoch estate, with its beautiful ravines, waterfalls, and glens. The property is nearly 250 acres in extent, and is visited annually by thousands of people.

MR. W. DONALD SMITH (of W. Smith & Sons, pharmaceutical chemists, Madras) and Mrs. Smith arrived in London last week, and have gone for a short stay in Wales prior to the Coronation celebrations. Mr. Smith is to take part in

the procession on June 27 as an officer of the Madras Volunteer Guards.

A CAMBRIDGE CORRESPONDENT suggests that our notes on Mr. George Peck last week convey the impression that Mr. A. Sidney Campkin is not, like Mr. Peck, a Liberal. The fact is, we omitted to state that the Liberals voted for Mr. Campkin and the Conservatives for Mr. Peck. We observe that Mr. Campkin was one of the delegates at the A.M.C. of the Manchester Unity of Oddfellows, held during Whit-week in Newcastle-on-Tyne, and took an active part in the work. He was elected second on the poll as one of the ten delegates to the Friendly Societies' Conference to be held at Chester next March.

UPON Mr. A. H. Cox, J.P., of Arthur H. Cox & Co., pill-manufacturers, Brighton, taking his seat upon the Brighton Borough Bench on May 26, after being absent through ill-health, the Mayor said before the business was taken he was sure he was "voicing the wishes of his colleagues in extending a hearty welcome to the senior member of the Bench, the late Alderman, and now Mr. Cox, upon his taking his seat again upon that Bench. They were all very glad to see him in such excellent health in his ninetieth year. They sincerely hoped he would still be spared to take a continued interest in the town of his adoption."

IN view of the hopes of pharmacists respecting pharmacy degrees it is interesting to note that Mr. John Barclay, B.Sc., pharmaceutical chemist, of Southall Brothers & Barclay (Limited), has been appointed External Examiner to the Birmingham University in Materia Medica and Pharmacy. The first examination at which Mr. Barclay will officiate will take place in June, and will be in connection with the degree of Bachelor of Medicine of the University. The appointment will be regarded as an official recognition of pharmacy, through a pharmacist, by the University authorities. It speaks well for the University that it should have the materia medica and pharmacy department in the hands of a medical man who is a qualified pharmacist (Dr. Coole Kneale), and that the examination of medical men in pharmacy should be entrusted to one who is a pharmacist pure and simple. It may be added that the requirements in materia medica and pharmacy for the Birmingham University are very high, differing entirely from the smattering required by the Conjoint Board of Examiners for the Colleges of Surgeons and Physicians.

East Indian News.

FOR STEALING a lot of goods from his employers, Messrs. Kemp & Co. (Limited), Bombay, Gangeram Bagi, a Ghatelad, at the beginning of this month got one day's imprisonment and ten stripes.

FIRE.—A fire occurred at Poona College, Bombay, on May 2, caused by the explosion of chemicals, and killed one servant and injured one student. The building in which the explosion occurred was destroyed.

GERMAN ENTERPRISE "EAST OF SUEZ"—The German East Africa Steamship Company have from May 7 extended and improved their connection with India and the Far East by linking on Rangoon and Colombo to their Bombay-Zanzibar regular service.

CEYLON PRODUCTS.—The annual report of the Director states that an investigation of the native drugs of Ceylon is being set on foot, and plots of all possible species are being laid out at Peradeniya. Increased interest has been shown in cinchona cultivation in Ceylon, and seed has been purchased from abroad and planted in various districts. By the planting of improved varieties, and by the practice of grafting of better kinds on poor stocks, it is hoped this product may again attain its former importance. Camphor has been planted a good deal during the year, the chief check being the difficulty of getting good seed, there being no local supply as yet. Camphor is not recommended as the main industry for any estate, but only as a minor industry. The cultivation of cardamoms is extending, and the exports have increased. Pepper shows signs of extension of cultivation, and the Director thinks it should at least be possible to dispense with the present large import of this spice. Exports of cinnamon show a rise in bales and a fall in chips. Vanilla planting has slightly extended.



TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Please write clearly and concisely on one side of the paper only. All communications should be accompanied by the names and addresses of the writers. If queries are submitted, each should be written on a separate piece of paper. We do not reply to queries by post, and can only answer on subjects of general interest.

Templar Malins's Case.

SIR, If ever a man was ridden over rough-shod, and the law made to fit the case, it is that of the one named above. Should you take any action in fighting the matter out, please call on me for a sovereign. Yours faithfully,
Middlesborough, May 26. S. RICHARDSON.

SIR, If the Cardiff Stipendiary's judgment in the Malins case is allowed to stand, then I guess all chemists who have a sign "Teeth carefully extracted" are open to a fine of 20*l*. I think it would be worth while to have the point settled once for all, and with that in view my contribution to the appeal-box is five guineas. Yours faithfully,
ARTHUR OGLESBY,
Ex-Dentist.

Barrsley, May 23.

Heath Again.

SIR,—In the old days Hounslow Heath and the Kentish B'ack Heath were places where honest folk often had to part with their goods, and get nothing for them in return. There is still a danger from a Kentish Heath in the same direction, as an order I got for "New-Skin," read in the light of the paragraph on page 489 of your issue of September 21, 1901, will show. I presume this "Henry Heath, Heath House, Lydd, Kent," who is favouring me with an order for a 63*s*. lot of "New-Skin," is the one against whom you issued your timely warning.

Yours truly,
J. E. GARRATT.

More about Essential Oils.

SIR,—There are several points of interest in the last issue of Messrs. Schimmel's report to which I think attention might with advantage be drawn. The continental views of scientific work done in England and those held over here do not often coincide. Anyone reading pages 34 and 35 (lemon oil) would hardly appreciate the facts of the case. Briefly stated they are as follows. Messrs. Schimmel & Co. failed to find pinene in lemon oil (or, as they prefer to put it, proved its absence). Messrs. Burgess and Child have positively demonstrated its presence in a sample which Mr. Child saw coppered after being pressed in his presence. Messrs. Schimmel & Co. now propose to confirm Messrs. Burgess and Child's work. Those who have seen that work and the crystalline compound prepared by Messrs. Burgess and Child hardly need Messrs. Schimmel & Co.'s confirmation: it may be useful to themselves. They may be able to procure samples from "an absolutely reliable source," but certainly not from a more reliable source than the one just mentioned. When Messrs. Schimmel & Co. have confirmed this work, it must not be lost sight of under a mass of verbiage that Messrs. Burgess and Child have the sole and entire credit for the discovery.

On page 63 we read "it is a well-known fact that the methods which are nowadays employed for testing the quality [of sandal-wood oil] have been devised by us." Until now I was under the impression that Messrs. Schimmel made a very strong point of the santalol content of this oil. In this they were kind enough to confirm my previously published results, and it is quite new to me that they claim the credit of this method, which was never referred to in their reports till some time after my paper was published. On pages 58 and 59, in their very temperate criticism of my recently published notes on otto of rose, I fail to see one point which seriously controverts the statements I made, whilst I could have wished to have seen the points discussed in order to be sure of getting at the bottom of the matter. If my notes and the pages mentioned

are read side by side, I think it will be found that none of my points are refuted.

These remarks are written in no offensive spirit, as Messrs. Schimmel & Co. appear to think from their last communication to me, but critics must expect to be criticised.

Yours faithfully,
ERNEST J. PARRY.

208 High Street, Borough S.E., May 26.

Fighting the Unwashed Everywhere.

SIR,—I am pleased to see from your notes that Glasgow is catching on to the price-list idea. There can be no doubt whatever that the cutter has taken advantage of the chemist everywhere by representing in price-lists that the published price of a "patent" is the chemist's price, and the cut-price only the stores' price. In reality there has been practically no difference between chemists' prices and the stores' prices for several years. I would strongly urge chemists in every district invaded by these stores to join together in publishing a chemists' price-list. This is the only method by which the public can be led to see that the chemists' price for a 2*s*. 9*d*. article is not 2*s*. 9*d*. whilst the stores' price is only 1*s*. 10*d*. Let each chemist get a liberal supply of these lists bearing his own name, so that he may be able to flood his own particular area with price-lists. The manufacturer of "patents" views this line of action with suspicion, but let him look out for himself. If a manufacturer comes forward and offers to establish special terms for a special district, let the chemists ask him how he is to set about it unless he joins the P.A.T.A. I know of no method by which manufacturers can force agreements outside the P.A.T.A., unless they resolve not to supply their goods through wholesale channels. Kodak (Limited) tried to impose restrictions on traders, and the natural outcome is that they are now refusing to supply the wholesale. Important manufacturers of "patents" have refused to join the P.A.T.A., probably because they thought that free trade in "patents" paid them best. Very well, let them have free trade. We can easily give them more than enough of it. The only way by which they can force agreements is by joining the P.A.T.A., which has recognised powers, and publishes a regular list which is in the hands of every chemist in the country. The P.A.T.A. renders it much easier for chemists to draw up a common price-list. In such a list all articles on the P.A.T.A. will of course be entered at the restricted prices; all articles not on the P.A.T.A. must be entered not higher than the lowest prices published in wholesale net "patent" lists. Some chemists may think it indiscreet in me to give this indication of how a price-list may be drawn up, but there is absolutely no need for secrecy. If a price-list is drawn up on these lines the stores' man may cut a $\frac{1}{2}$ *d*. below it here and a 1*d*. below it there, but that will be of no importance whatever. It is not the $\frac{1}{2}$ *d*. and the 1*d*. which have done injury, but constant misrepresentation, by which the people are led to believe that the published price of a "patent" is the chemists' price, and the cut-prices the stores'. The chemist is in reality in a better position to cut than the store, and has nothing whatever to fear if he will go boldly forward on these lines. I have no doubt that this line will quickly lead to large manufacturers, such as Beecham and Seigel, joining the P.A.T.A., and fixing a price for their articles, which shall put an end to their goods being sold without profit. I am not speaking on these points as a member of the Glasgow committee. Although I would like to see this course adopted generally in Scotland, I hope the suggestion of so likely a policy may not fall on barren ground throughout England. I am still persuaded that we must ultimately have fresh legislation, and that our case will receive favourable consideration in the House of Commons when we get it introduced, but unfortunately the parliamentary machine is at present so choked up that no kind of legislation seems possible. Meanwhile, much can be done by chemists to meet the unjust competition to which they have been submitted for years in this country. When we succeed in reducing the dividends paid by limited drug-companies to about 1½ per cent. all round, as appears already to be the case with some, the conscience of the people may be stirred to the acknowledgment of the fact that it is unjust and against all moral principle for a State to force one man to sow and encourage another to reap.

JAMES REID.

Dumfries, May 26.

Liable Labels.

The following is the wording of a nice label sent to us by *Mr. Tranmer*:—

Lanoline and camphor jelly, for chapped hands, cracked lips, rough skin, &c.

Prepared only by H. M. Tranmer, chemist, 42 High Street, Smethwick.

He deleted "&c." and "only," and the Commissioners of Inland Revenue replied, "Not liable to stamp duty as altered."

An Old-time Toothache-cure.

SIR,—Many remarkable entries are to be found in old church registers. Perhaps the following, which appears on one leaf in the register of the parish church, Tetbury, Gloucestershire, may be hard to beat:—

Charles Fisher, a soulder, was shot on Monday, May the ¹⁷/₂₃, at the 4-miles house, for desertion.

(Witness) JOHN MITCHEL. Clark.

Close at hand, for the benefit of suffering posterity, the worthy "clark" has handed down the following:—

TOOTHACHE.

Oil of origanum	...	...	2 <i>l</i> .
Spirit of wine...	...	...	1 <i>l</i> .
Spirit of turpentine...	...	...	1 <i>l</i> .

Yours very faithfully,

T. VALENTINE PETTIFER, F.R.C.V.S.

The Limes, Tetbury, Glos.

The Literature of Pharmacy.

SIR,—It has been stated that a knowledge of pharmacy must have existed from the earliest times, if "Adam the gardener and his wife" cultivated plants and bestowed names on animals it is inferred that he described plants also. Solomon is said to have written volumes on the subject. Herodotus states that the Babylonians collected information by bringing their sick folk to the front in order that passengers might suggest a remedy. The Egyptians derived their plant-lore from the Babylonians. Moses, a priest in the temple of Isis, prescribed formulas to be compounded "after the art of the apothecary"—and treated diseases in an experienced manner. The Grecians derived their knowledge of medicine from the Egyptians. Hippocrates and Galen were the most renowned practitioners, the latter employing only herbs and simples, but with such success that the cures he effected were ascribed to magic. One of his favourite remedies is still recognised as valuable—viz., Taraxacum (from *Tarasso*, to remove), descending to our times through the Romans, probably by Celsus. The first attempt to systematise pharmacy in Great Britain was adopted by Alfred the Great, who sent an envoy to Helias the Patriarch, of Jerusalem, who supplied the mission with numerous drugs, including aloes, scammony, senna, and rhubarb. Alfred confided the valuable consignment to the clergy, who retained control of this vast power for hundreds of years (see "Leechdom, Wort Cuning, and Star Craft of Early England," translated by Rev. T. V. Cockayne, Ph. Soc. Library). On the breaking up of the monasteries, the disinherited monks, on being dispersed throughout the land, carried the learning of the cell and cloister into remote places; not the least important was that of medicine, leading to the founding of colleges as well as to general practice. At length appeared three important volumes entitled the London, Edinburgh, and Dublin Pharmacopœias—these now amalgamated are designated "The British Pharmacopœia." Other books existed representing numerous hospitals—Gray, Royle, A. T. Thompson—were resorted to by the ordinary chemist and druggist, until that masterpiece by Jonathan Pereira ("Elements of Materia Medica and Therapeutics," 1839) arose like a sun, diffusing light and warmth universally. The latest production is the "Extra Pharmacopœia," the result of the life labours of William Martindale, the honoured and beloved exponent of literary and scientific pharmacy, an invaluable bequest both to prescribers and dispensers of every degree—so copious and reliable. But the pharmacist of the present day requires something more than volumes of reference. There is a demand for information requisite for the health and strength, yea,

even for the vital existence of every living soul connected with the craft. This kind of mental food is supplied by organs representing pharmacy. "Men cannot live on bread alone," neither can they exist wholly upon science, but a combination of both is essential for health of body and spirit. THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST started into life like Minerva, a bold, adventurous spirit, with ample resources of capital, tact, and above all, a *bonhomie* in conducting its affairs, so that the *C. & D.* is an essential the wide world o'er, and its hebdomadal visits eagerly looked for—and by the pleasing combination of effects has become not only the ally but the supporter of pharmacy, and the promulgator of trade-interests—we may say with Pope:—

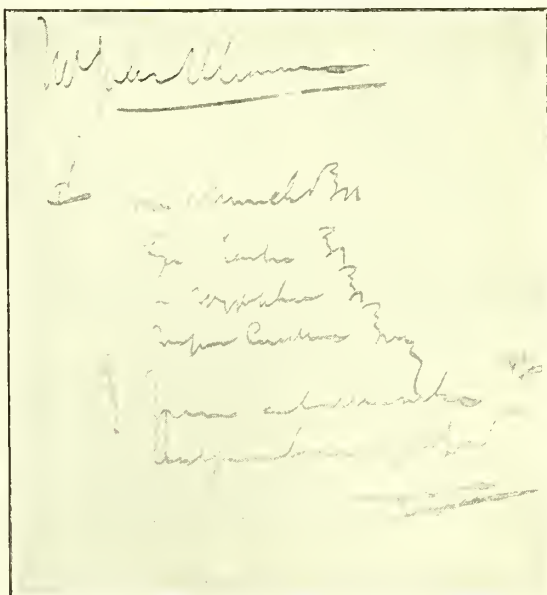
"Tis thus the mercury of man is fixed,
Strong grows the virtue when the nature's mixed;
Whilst one cements what else were too refined;
And in one interest body acts with mind."

May 17.

OLD STYLE. (227/15.)

Dispensing Notes.

Readings of the Prescription.



The following readings have been received:—

Mr. John Morrison.

Mist. moschi ...	...	...	3 <i>j</i> .
Syr. Easton. ...	...	...	3 <i>j</i> .
" hypophosph. ...	...	...	3 <i>j</i> .
Infus. cinchone ad ...	...	...	3viii.

Sig.: 3*j*. in a little water half an hour after food.

D. M. (235,57.)

Mr. John Elliman.

Ac. nit. muriat. dil. ...	...	...	3ss.
Syr. Easton. ...	...	...	3 <i>j</i> .
" hypophosph. ...	...	...	3 <i>j</i> .
Inf. cinchon. ...	...	...	3viii.

Sig.: 3*j*. in a little water half an hour after food.

R. R. (235,62.)

Mrs. Julia Ulimman.

Mist. moschi...	...	...	3 <i>j</i> .
Syr. Easton. ...	...	...	3 <i>j</i> .
" hypophosph. ...	...	...	3 <i>j</i> .
Infus. cinchon. ...	...	...	3viii.

Sig.: 3ss. in ol. morrhue aut pantulo aque p.r.n.

P. HOLMES, South Merstham.

Mr. Jules Ullmann.

Mist. moschi ...	...	...	...	3vj.
Syr. tolu ...	...	...	...	3j.
" morphin. ...	...	...	...	3j.
Infus. cinchon. ...	...	...	...	3viij.

M. ft. mist.

Sig.: 3ss. t. in die in water half an hour after food. A. R.

Mr. Jules Ullman.

Tinct. moschi... ..	...	...	...	3ij.
Syr. Easton.	...	...	...	3j.
" hypophosph.	...	...	...	3j.
Inf. cinchonæ ad	...	...	...	3viij.

Sig.: 3ss. in a little water half an hour after food. C. MOTE.

Mr. Juli Allison.

Tinct. aurant. cort.	...	...	...	3ij.
Syr. Easton.	...	...	...	3j.
" hypophos.	...	...	...	3j.
Infus. cinchon.	...	...	...	3viij.

Dos. 12.

Take a twelfth part in a tablespoonful of water twice a day one hour after food. G. B. (237, 38.)

Mr. John Ulmer.

Tinct. moschi... ..	...	...	...	3ij.
Liq. cinchon... ..	...	...	...	3j.
" morphic... ..	...	...	...	3j.
Infus. cinchon.	...	...	...	3viij.

The directions simply exasperating. The writer ought to be "called out." R. G. MUMBRAY.

Mr. John Allison.

Mucil. acacie... ..	...	...	...	3ij.
Syr. Easton.	...	...	...	3j.
" zingiber... ..	...	...	...	3j.
Infus. cinchou.	...	...	...	3viij.

M.

3j. in a little water after food. E. H. HASSELLBY.

A Bleached Mixture.

SIR,—Can you explain the cause of following mixture losing its colour? We have made it up regularly during the last year, and only within the last two days have we had this change take place:—

Hematie hypophosphites (P., D. & Co.)	...	...	...	3j.
Syr. Eastonii... ..	...	...	...	3j.
Syr. ferri phos. co.	...	...	...	3iij.
Aq. ad	...	...	...	3vj.

On standing overnight the mixture becomes quite bleached. A new Winchester of chemical food was opened and used last time, but that is the only difference between this and other previous mixtures.

Yours faithfully,
J. A. (209/65.)

[The change is, perhaps, due to some change in the hypophosphites, but some reader may be able from experience to suggest the reason for the bleaching.]

An Excipient Wanted.

SIR,—Kindly inform me the best excipient for the following pills:—

Menthol.	...	...	...	gr. j.
Thymol.	...	...	...	gr. j.
Camphor.	...	...	...	gr. ij.

Ft. pil. j. Mitte vj.

And oblige,
DUBLIN. (224/60.)

[Roo's pill-excipient given in the C. & D., December 28, 1901 page 1044, answers splendidly for such pills as the above.]

229/58. Dental.—When tr. chloroform co. is ordered in a prescription of any date we would not hesitate in giving the preparation of that name which was official in the 1885 Pharmacopœia.

Miscellaneous Inquiries.

224/39. E. D. II. B.—Particulars of the King's consumption sanatoria scheme were given in the C. & D., January 11, page 51. Some addresses are given there from which other particulars may be obtained.

217/1. Tincture.—Opium yields its virtues to water hence the use of that solvent for making the extract, and with spirit in the tincture about 64 per cent. of opium is soluble in water.

207/57. P. M. (Bombay).—We cannot appreciate your difficulty of being unable to remove postage stamps stuck in an album. We put the paper on which the stamps were stuck in cold water for half an hour, and the stamps peeled off readily.

226/10. A. B. C.—Emulsion of Petroleum with Hypophosphites. See THE CHEMISTS' AND DRUGGISTS' DIARY 1902, page 516.

225/72. Dubious.—The address of the Institute of Mining and Metallurgy is Broad Street House, New Broad Street, E.C. The Secretary will furnish you with particulars of the course of training required.

226/40. Phoenix.—Removing Aniline Marking - ink Stains. Refer to C. & D., April 12, page 583.

217/35. Sarsæ.—Sarsaparilla-drink. With dec. sarsæ co. and syrup you will not have any difficulty in imitating the sample of sarsaparilla you send.

225/64. Caleis.—Metal Polish.—See C. & D., March 29, page 511.

Information Wanted.

Postcard replies to any of the subjoined inquiries will be esteemed.

234/64. Who supplies Apitol, an indigestion-remedy?

236/48. Who are the English agents for Garfield tea?

236/11. Makers of or agents for Boar's Head brand gelatin marked "A. & B."

234/25. Who makes 12-oz. green glass, barrel-shaped, handled, Harrogate water tumblers?

240/27. Who supplies printing-out paper in packets, with retailer's name and address printed on?

240/48. Present address of proprietors of Nichols' Volta-cloth, Margery's whooperine, and Psychela cream.

239/4. Floral writes:—What is generally sold about Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire for (a) 5 ha'porths for cough-mixture; (b) 4 ha'porths for diarrhoea; and (c) Red bottle? Will subscribers in those counties please furnish replies.

Coming Events.

Friday, May 30.

Royal Institution. Discourse by Mr. Marconi postponed; in place of it Professor Fleming will lecture on "The Electro-tonic Theory of Electricity."

Monday, June 2.

Society of Chemical Industry (London Section), Burlington House, Piccadilly, W., at 8 p.m. "A Contribution to the Chemistry of Whiskey," by Dr. P. Schedrowitz; "Estimation of Perchlorate in Saltpetre," by Dr. A. Dupré; "The Will Test for Nitro-cellulose," by Dr. R. Robertson; and "Effect of the Alcohol Duty on Chemical Industries," by Dr. O. Silberrad.

Tuesday, June 3.

Chemists' Exhibition at St. James' Hall, Manchester, opens, and remains open till Friday night.

Wednesday, June 4.

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, 16 Bloomsbury Square, W.C., at 11 a.m. Council-meeting. Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland, 67 Lower Mount Street, Dublin, at 3 p.m. Council-meeting.

Thursday, June 5 [p 12].

Chemical Society, Burlington House, W., at 8 p.m. The following papers will be communicated:—"The Action of Ungermated Barley Diastase on Starch" (Part I), by J. L. Baker; "The Decomposition of Chlorates" (Part V), "Potassium Chlorate in presence of Oxides of Manganese," by W. H. Sodeau.

Trade Report.

NOTICE TO BUYERS.—The prices given in this section are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. To these prices various charges have to be added, whereby values are in many instances greatly augmented before wholesale dealers stock the goods. Qualities of drugs and oils vary greatly, and higher prices are commanded by selected qualities even in bulk quantities. It would be unreasonable for retail buyers to expect to get small quantities at anything like the prices here quoted.

42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.: May 29.

THE business tone has slightly improved in a few directions, and, although transactions are mostly small, it is to be hoped that the improvement will be maintained. The principal alteration has been a sudden reduction in cocaine, which came as a surprise to the market. Phenacetin, on the other hand, has been advanced. Cod-liver oil is rising in Norway, but the market here is distinctly quiet. Menthol has advanced owing to spot scarcity, and the same may be said of Japanese wax. The quarterly auctions of cinnamon were held this week, at which very small supplies were offered, and met with a good demand at dearer rates all round. Isinglass also sold well in auction at higher prices. Quinine is a nominal market in second-hands, and shellac is lower. The following are the principal fluctuations of the week, including those recorded at the auctions of first-hand drugs, reported on page 870:—

Higher	Firmer	Easier	Lower
Aloes (Cape)	Oil, pepper-	Capsicums	Chillies
Ammonia	mint	Ipecacuanha	(Jap.)
sulphate		(Cartagena)	Cinnamon
Cardamoms			(chips)
and decort.			Cocaine
seed			Pepper (black)
Cinnamon			Shellac
Honey			
(Jamaica)			
Isinglass			
Menthol			
Oil, cod-liver			
Phenacetin			
Wax, Japanese			

Arrivals.

The following drugs, chemicals, &c., have arrived at the principal ports of the United Kingdom from May 21 to 27, inclusive:—Acetate of lime (@ New York), 3,845; acetate of soda (@ Treport), 102; acid, boric (Ital.), 40; acid, carbolic, 125 cks.; argol (@ Bordeaux) 114, (@ Cape) 47; arrowroot (@ St. Vincent), 1,999 pkgs.; arsenic (@ Hamburg), 10; bay oil (@ Guadeloupe), 4 cks.; belladonna-leaves (@ Hamburg), 5; benzoin (@ Singapore), 36; birdlime (@ Kobe), 158 cs. *in transit*; bleaching-powder 132, (@ Treport) 79, (@ Dusseldorf) 198 cs.; bromine (@ Hamburg), 20; canary-seed, 191; cardamoms, 106; caraway-seed, 245; castor oil (U.I.) 424 cks. 85 cs., (@ Antwerp) 93 brls.; chamomiles (@ Ghent), 28; cinnamon oil (@ Colombo), 4; citrate of lime (@ Messina) 123, (@ Palermo) 22; cinchona (@ Calicut) 860 bls., (@ Madras) 59; civet (@ Aden), 1 cs.; coca-leaves (@ Ceylon), 4; cod-liver oil (@ Rotterdam) 50 cs., (@ Norway) 11; coriander seed, 129; cumin-seed (@ Morocco), 66; cuttle-fish bone (@ Marseilles), 32 cs.; cream of tartar, 168; croton-seed (@ Ceylon), 46; dragon's-blood, 10; drugs (@ Madras), 6 bls.; ergot (@ Vigo), 15; essential oils (@ Messina) 27, (@ Ostend) 11; eucalyptus oil (@ Bremen) 20 cs.; ganja (@ Calcutta), 21 cs.; gentian, 28; ginger (@ Calicut) 151 pkgs., (@ Kobe) 171; glycerin (@ Marseilles), 60 cks.; gum arabic (@ Alexandria), 27; gum, unenumerated (@ Aden) 36 bgs., (@ Suez) 855; honey (Chil.) 19 brls., (Jamaica) 153; juniper-berries, 100; lime oil (W.I.), 10; lime-juce (@ Jamaica), 18 pns. 15 pkgs.; liquorice (@ Batoum) 400 cs., (@ Naples) 25; liquorice-juice (@ Messina), 16; mustard oil, 49; myrrh (@ Aden) 36 bgs., (@ Hamburg) 24; nux vomica (@ Mangalore) 267, (@ Tell-cherry) 160; opium (@ Genoa) 39, (@ Hong-Kong) 13, (@ Con-

stantinople) 6; orris (Ital.), 78; otto of rose (@ Constantinople), 2 cs.; phosphorus (@ Montreal), 100 cs.; potassium cyanide, 42; quince-seed (@ Cape), 6; rhubarb (@ Shanghai), 45; sal ammoniac, 73; saltpetre (@ Calcutta), 678; sandalwood (E.I.), 380; sarsaparilla (@ New York), 61; seedlac (@ Madras) 62, (@ Calcutta) 60, (@ Karachi) 130; senna (@ Suez), 20; shellac, 3,033; button lac, 447; sticklac (@ Singapore), 176 cs.; sugar of lead, 44; sulphur (@ Catania) 67, (@ Girgenti) 500 tons; tamarinds (W. I.), 12 brls.; tartar (@ Naples) 22, (@ Rotterdam) 4, (@ Marseilles) 18, (@ Bordeaux) 132, (@ Messina) 34; wax, bees' (Ital.) 8, (Chil.) 17, (Fr.) 4, (@ Morocco) 29, (Aust.) 8, (@ Aden) 20; wax, Carnauba (@ Brazil), 167 bls.; wax, cerasin (@ Hamburg) 25, (@ Stettin) 10; wax, Japanese (@ Hamburg), 11; wax, unenumerated (@ Hamburg), 34; wine-lees (@ Messina) 452, (@ Palermo) 398; wood oil (Chinese), 405; zinc oxide (@ Rotterdam) 76 bls., (@ Antwerp) 12, (@ New York) 500, (@ Hamburg) 25.

London Markets.

ACID, CARBOLIC.—A report from Leipsic states that the output continues to increase. The synthetic article is also being pushed, so it is not surprising prices have again been reduced.

ACID, CITRIC.—Firm, at 1s. 0 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. to 1s. 1d. per lb., the latter being makers' price.

ALBUMEN.—The exports of albumen and egg-yolk from Hankow during 1901 considerably diminished, the figures being 1,013 cwt and 4,782 cwt. respectively, against 2,825 cwt. and 22,533 cwt. in 1900. Only one factory continues working in Hankow against a glutted home market and an extravagant local price for eggs. The trade may revive if the importation of foreign salt mixed with borax is permitted.

ARGOL.—Sales of small to medium grey Cape, but very dusty, have been made at 40s. per cwt.

ARROWROOT.—On Wednesday, for the first time since the eruption in St. Vincent, some first-hand parcels were offered at auction, but without result, as holders were firm and buyers did not respond. Fair to good was bought in at 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., and fine at 6d. to 7d. per lb. Bermuda was also withdrawn at 1s. 8d. per lb. It appears that about half the present crop of St. Vincent arrowroot has been saved, and as this is the principal month for shipment some 2,000 packages have just arrived.

BELLADONNA-ROOT.—From 38s. to 40s. per cwt. has been paid this week for root of fair quality.

BUCHU.—For the few remaining bales on this market 1s. per lb. is asked, and holders are firm. An easier market is reported from the United States (the principal consumer), owing to arrivals there. In auction, 8 bales of oval green leaf were shown, for which 9d. was wanted, a bid of 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. being refused.

CANARY-SEED.—Slight rains over practically the whole of the growing district in Turkey has benefited the crop, but more rain is badly required. The price in Constantinople is 9s. 3d., f.o.b., with stocks down to 6,000 sacks.

CINNAMON.—The usual quarterly sales, held last Monday, were exceptionally small, and the competition being good nearly the whole quantity was disposed of at steady to higher prices. Very fine superior firsts were 2d. per lb. dearer; good firsts, of which only a few bales were offered, sold at 3d. per lb. advance, good seconds at 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., and lower qualities occasionally $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 1d. higher. The following were the prices obtained: Superior I., 1s. 5d. to 1s. 9d.; II., 1s. 3d. to 1s. 5d.; III., 1s. 2d. to 1s. 5d.; IV., 10d. to 11d.; good I., 1s. 1d. to 1s. 3d.; II., 10d. to 1s.; III., 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 10d.; IV., 8d. to 10d.; ordinary III., 9d.; and V., 8d. per lb. Chips were cheaper, good bright, little dusty, selling at 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb.

COCAINE has been reduced 1s. 6d. per oz. by makers, who now quote hydrochloride at from 16s. 3d. to 16s. 9d. per oz., according to quantity. Pure cocaine is 2s. 6d. per oz. more. This drop came as a surprise to the market, as during the past month the idea was prevalent that an advance would take place. The reduction is said to be the result of underselling the Convention.

CODEIA.—The quotation for 100-cz. lots from makers is 10s. 7d. per cz., not 10s. 5d. as reported last week, that being the price for 300 cz. quantities.

ERGOT.—Inactive but firm, Russian being quoted 1s. 9d. per lb., spot, and 1s. 6d., c.i.f.

GALLS.—The exports from Hankow during 1901 amounted to 45,985 cwt. (110,147), against 48,354 cwt. (107,875) in 1900.

GENTIAN is very firm, at 20s. per cwt., on the spot.

JUNIPER-BERRIES.—The principal holders are now asking 13s. 6d. per cwt.

LEMON-PEEL.—Fresh English hand-cut peel is quoted 9d. per lb.

LIME-JUICE.—For good unworked West Indian 1s. 5d. per gal. is said so have been paid for some 15 puncheons, and the market is now very bare. In auction, 1 puncheon of unworked West Indian sold at 1s. 2d. per gal.

MASTICH.—From Constantinople higher prices and a better demand are reported, but it is hardly likely to affect this market, as stocks here continue large.

MENTHOL is again dearer on the spot, with business in Kobayashi crystals early in the week up to 13s. 9d. per lb., but 14s. 3d. is now asked for this brand, and the market is very firm.

OIL, ANISE, STAR, is quiet, with small spot sales at 4s. 2½d. to 4s. 3d. per lb.

OIL, COD-LIVER.—Our Bergen correspondent writes on May 24, that the Fiamarken fishing has not improved; on the contrary, matters have undergone a change for the worse. This fact has induced local speculation, and some large purchases have been made with the idea of bringing supplies into fewer hands. Values in consequence have advanced, and best Lofoten non-congealing oil is now quoted 110s. per barrel, f.o.b. The exports from Bergen to date amount to 3,672 barrels, against 4,391 barrels at the same time last year. The London market is quiet, buyers for the most part preferring to look on, now that the consuming season is closing. Agents ask higher prices, in sympathy with Bergen, and to-day 120s. and 130s., f.o.b., are given out as quotations for two leading brands.

OIL, LEMONGRASS.—A small spot business is reported at 5½d. per oz.

OIL, PEPPERMINT.—All descriptions of peppermint are tending firmer. There is more doing in Japanese demetholised oil, and 3s. 9d., spot, has been paid for a fair quantity. American HGH is unchanged at 8s. 10½d., spot.

OPUM.—Constantinople, May 16.—There has been a marked advance during the last day or two to the extent of 5 per cent. to 6 per cent., owing to continued drought, which is beginning to tell on the crop. In the absence of rain within the next nine or ten days we shall probably hear of serious damage. The week's sales amount to 2 cases "druggists'" at 7s. 3d. May 23.—Continued drought during the past six weeks has done damage to the crop, and the output in Asia Minor has, in consequence, been reduced to the extent of 15 per cent. to 20 per cent. Rain, however, has now fallen and further risks are postponed. Salonica districts also have suffered by the drought, and the crop now, under most favourable conditions, will be under 2,000 cases. Comparing the extensive area of land sown this season with the amount of damage done by the drought, we doubt very much if prices will be affected presently on this score, as the crop should still be a large one. Speculators have been on the alert during the past week, but found few or no sellers; this, no doubt, in consequence of unfavourable reports or pending further developments of the crop. The sales amount to 12 cases "druggists'" at the parity of 7s. 8d. per lb., f.o.b.

ORRIS.—Values continue to rule very low in Italy, and the markets are very quiet. Quotations to hand this week from Leghorn are 24s. to 25s., c.i.f., for good picked Florentine, and 23s. for sorts.

PHENACETIN has been advanced 1s. 10d. per lb., makers now quoting B.P. crystals or powder in bulk at from 6s. to 6s. 7d. per lb., net, without discount, according to quantity, with extra charges for smaller packages.

POTASH PERMANGANATE remains low in price, and for small crystals 33s. per cwt. is asked.

POTASHES.—First American potashes are quoted 25s. per cwt., and seconds 24s., spot, Montreal being 2s. and 1s. more. First American pearl are worth 40s., spot, or probably 37s. 6d., c.i.f.

QUICKSILVER.—Very firmly held at 8l. 15s. per bottle.

QUININE.—A lifeless market in secondhands, with quotations nominal at about 1s. 0½d. per oz. for good German sulphate in bulk.

The exports from Java during March amounted to 38 cases, which were shipped to New York. From January 1 to March 31 the total shipments have been:—

	1902	1901	1900	1899	1898
Cases ...	412	500	470	337	119

SENEGA.—Business has been done at 2s. 2d. per lb. net, on the spot. The Minnesota correspondent of the *O. P. & D. Reporter* writes that the outlook for the coming season is not very favourable for the senega crop. He thinks that there will be no cheap senega quoted in future, as the land is being taken up for farming purposes. The Indians (he says) will not dig root as long as the Government supports them, and white labour is too high-priced, and is better paid for other work. At present there is no stock of any consequence being held in the West.

SHELLAC is depressed and lower, little business having been done. Second Orange TN is worth about 112s. 6d. per cwt., spot, and firsts, 128s.

SPICES.—The auctions were resumed on Wednesday, and were fairly heavy, but the demand being slow the bulk was bought in, the lots sold going mostly at lower prices. Cochin *Ginger* was steady, 20 bags washed rough sold at 39s. per cwt., but the remainder was bought in, as also were cuttings at 37s. 6d., bold cut at 75s. to 95s., medium at 65s. small at 55s., and Calicut brown rough at 42s. for ordinary, and at 40s. for small. Only a few barrels of Jamaica sold at 34s. 6d. to 36s. 6d. per cwt. for Rhatoon, at 37s. 6d. to 40s. for common, and at 47s. for middling, being about 1s. per cwt. cheaper, but rough Japan slightly limed was bought in at 35s. per cwt. Since the sale several hundred barrels of Jamaica ginger have been sold at 1s. per cwt. advance on the auction prices. Fair Amboyna *Cloves* were bought in at 5½d. per lb. Zanzibar are quoted 3½d. on the spot, and for June-August delivery. Japan *Chillies* were lower at 29s. per cwt. for good long red. *Capsicums* were also cheaper, fair red Japan on short stalk sold at 16s. to 17s. per cwt., good red East India cherries brought 27s. per cwt., ordinary Bombay being bought in at 20s., Ceylon at 22s., and fine Egyptian at 47s. 6d. per cwt. *Pimento* neglected, ordinary to good was bought in at 2½d. to 2¾d. per lb. *Nutmegs* steady, 80s. were bought in at 1s. 6d. per lb.; 65s. sold at 2s. 5d. *Mace* partly sold at 1s. 3½d. per lb. for good pickings. *Cassia-vera* was bought in at 25s. per cwt., *Cassia-linea* at 55s. per cwt. for whole, and at 50s. for good chips. *Chinacinnamon* sold at 24s. per cwt. Black *Pepper* lower, bold heavy East India estate sold at 5½d. to 5¾d., and small heavy at 5½d. per lb. Singapore was bought in at 5¾d., and fair Alleppy at the same price. Penang white was also cheaper, common to fair sold at 8½d. to 9d. per lb. Fine bold Singapore white sold at 10½d. per lb. Siam was bought in at 9¾d. to 9½d. per lb., and fine Ceylon at 10¾d. per lb.

WAHOO-BARK is offered at 9½d. per lb. net, spot. From the U.S. it is reported scarce at 9d. to 10d. per lb.

WAX, JAPANESE.—The scarcity on the spot continues, and prices show an advance of quite 3s. per cwt. since last week, holders now asking 41s., with the possibility of obtaining a little at a shade under this figure.

WILD-CHERRY BARK.—A fair quantity has been placed this week at from 4½d. to 4¾d. per lb. net, spot; forward delivery is quoted 4½d., c.i.f.

London Drug-auctions.

At the auctions of first-hand drugs there was very little demand publicly and fluctuations in value were few. Cardamoms met with better support and were slightly dearer, especially decorated seed. Aloes was neglected; no benzoin was offered. Jamaica honey sold at rather dearer prices and both Cartagena and Rio Ipeacuanha experienced slight demand, the former being a shade easier. Rhubarb was held at very high prices, especially Shensi. Practically no Tinnevely senna was offered. Jamaica

beeswax sold steadily, but other descriptions were dull of sale. The following table shows the quantities of goods offered and sold:—

	Offered	Sold		Offered	Sold
Aloes—			Myrrh	29	0
Cape	3	3	Nux vomica	322	0
Curacao	99	2	Oil—		
Socotrine	22	6	cassia	30	20
Ambergris	5	4	cinnamon-bark ..	4	0
Annatto-seed	10	0	eucalyptus	6	0
Balsam copaiba ..	10	5	lemongrass	33	0
Peru	4	0	lime (W.I.)	1	1
Buchu	8	0	Orchella-weed	50	0
Calumba	120	100	Quassia wood (tons)	30	0
Cannabis indica ..	19	0	Rhubarb	45	13
Cardamoms	148	63	Seedlac	62	0
Cascara sagrada ..	50	0	Senna—		
Cocculus indicus ..	60	0	Tinnevely	16	16
Cumin-seed	57	0	Soy	20	0
Dragons-blood	4	0	Strophanthus	10	0
Elemi	2	0	Vanilla (Ceylon) ..	3	3
Gum acacia	30	0	Wax (bees')—		
Honey—			Australian	8	0
Jamaica	181	170	Bombay	2	2
North American ..	28	0	Calcutta (white) ..	1	0
Ipecacuanha—			Chilian	11	0
Cartagena	7	3	Jamaica	15	14
Rio	30	3	Madagascar	3	3
Kino	5	0	Magazan	8	0
Lime-juice	1	1	Mogador	7	0
Manna	1	0	Spanish	12	0
Musk (pod)	8	0	Tasmanian	3	0
seed	1	1	Zanzibar	158	0

ALOES.—Three cases of Cape seconds, partly soft, were offered, but withdrawn, as they had previously been offered for sale. The price was understood to be 40s., and they were afterwards sold privately. Curacao aloes was plentiful, but neglected, only two cases selling at 29s. per cwt. for bright capey. Bright but reddish and coarse livery was taken out at 35s. A keg of stiff liquid Socotrine sold cheaply at 26s., and a bid of 68s. 6d. was refused for stiff pasty Socotrine in kegs, 72s. 6d. being wanted; hard drossy sold at 28s.

AMBERGRIS sold at full prices, 90s. per oz. being paid for a couple of tins containing two pieces of fine but rather earthy. From another catalogue 2 tins were sold at 80s. and 47s. per oz., the latter "subject."

BALSAM COPAIBA.—Of 10 cases of bright thick Maracaibo, 5 sold at 1s. 8d. per lb.

BALSAM PERU.—Thin balsam was limited at 6s. per lb.

CALUMBA.—Medium to bold bright yellow washed was taken out without mention of price, and from another catalogue 100 bags of dull sorts, slightly wormy, sold at 9s. per cwt.

CANNABIS INDICA.—Tops were held at 2s. 6d. per lb., and the price is expected to further advance when further progress has been made. Siftings are cleared.

CARDAMOMS.—The tone was distinctly better than of late, and prices showed an advance of 1d. in some instances, while decorticated seed was 1d. to 2d. dearer. The following prices were paid:—Ceylon-Mysore: Good medium-sized pale, bright smooth, 2s. 1d. to 2s. 2d.; medium and bold pale long, 1s. 8d.; small and medium bright pale, 1s. 6d.; small and medium pale, 1s. 2d. to 1s. 4d.; very small pale, 1s. to 1s. 1d.; brown and split, 1s. to 1s. 1d. Ceylon-Malabar: Light shelly pale, 10d. to 11d.; bold and medium pale were held at 2s. per lb. Decorticated seed sold at from 1s. 6d. to 1s. 9d. per lb. Several parcels of cardamoms were held at high limits, and were not pressed for sale.

HONEY.—Jamaica of the new crop sold at full to dearer prices, as follows: Fine set white, in barrels, 24s. per cwt.; fair to good pale, partly set and partly thick, in cases and casks, 17s. 6d. to 19s. 6d.; yellow candied, in cases, 19s. 6d.; fair to dark amber, liquid, in barrels and casks, 15s. to 17s. 6d.; and inferior dark, 12s. 6d. to 15s. 6d. per cwt. The principal broker who offered remarked that there would be very much less honey sent from Jamaica this year.

IPECACUANHA.—Rio was in slight demand publicly, at unchanged rates, fair grey, rather lean, selling at from 9s. 9d. to 9s. 10d. per lb., and a bale of badly sea-damaged at 8s. 6d. Cartagena description was a shade easier, 3 bales selling at 4s. per lb. for fair grey dusty root.

MUSK.—For pile I. small to medium, thin skin blue Tonquin pod, few broken and dampish, 72s. 6d. per oz. was wanted. Privately finest thin blue-skin pod can be had at this figure. A parcel of trimmings sold at 4d. per oz.

During 1901 122,448 oz. of musk, valued at 126,274l., were exported from Hankow, compared with 35,175 oz., valued at 78,362l., in 1900. There were also exported from Chinkiang last year 586 oz. (15,835l.), against 250 oz. (422l.) in 1900.

MUSK-SEED.—West Indian of good odour sold at 1s. 3d. per lb.

NUX VOMICA.—Dull of sale. For bold bright seed of Bombay character 10s. per cwt. was wanted.

OIL, CASSIA.—Further sales were made to-day without reserve, 2s. 1½d. per lb. being paid for 12 cases of 73-per-cent. oil and 2s. 3d. to 2s. 3½d. for 10 cases of 73-per-cent.

OIL, EUCALYPTUS.—For B.P. quality (63 to 70-per-cent. cineol) 1s. 2d. per lb. was wanted.

OIL, LIME.—A case of fair West Indian distilled brought 2s. per lb.

SENNA.—Practically nothing was offered to-day as the season for shipment is now closed, and no further arrivals of Tinnevely leaf may be expected until about August. A few bales of pods were offered and sold at from 1½d. to 2d. per lb.

RHUBARB was held at firm prices all round. The following were the sales: Nine cases fine flat High-dried, of good pinky fracture and bright coat, 9d. per lb. Shensi was held for very high prices, and the limits in several instances were not disclosed. For 3 cases of "druggists'" trimming root of good pinky fracture, slightly stalky, 3s. 4d. per lb. was paid; and a case of very bold flat orange-coated Shensi apparently sold at 3s. 8d. The bulk of the Shensi offered was taken out at fancy prices. No Canton sold publicly.

STROPHANTHUS.—Rather fluffy Kombé seed was taken out at 2s. per lb., 1s. 9d. being the limit. For two lots of weevily 2s. was wanted.

VANILLA.—A tin of fair Ceylon crystallised beans sold at 6s.; and a tin of brown at 4s. 6d.; with pickings at 1s. per lb.

WAX, BEES'.—Jamaica was steady, but other descriptions were dull of sale. Good bright red and pale yellow Jamaica sold at from 7l. 17s. 6d. to 8l., and brown and greyish, 7l. 15s. Madagascar (3 packages) sold at 7l. 2s. 6d. for fair block, and 6l. 10s. for very dark. Mozambique rolls, slightly wormy, were limited at 7l. 5s. per cwt. For 30 bales fair Zanzibar block, slightly foul, a bid of 6l. 17s. 6d. is to be submitted. Two cases unbleached Bombay wax sold at 6l. 2s. 6d. Bleached Spanish was held at 7l. 17s. 6d., and fair but slightly drossy Morocco at 6l. 10s. per cwt.

Heavy Chemicals.

There is little of change or special interest to be recorded, the general tone of the market remaining substantially as referred to in recent reports, and that both as regards values and business passing. A particularly pleasing feature is that the home-trade demand keeps up very well indeed.

SULPHATE OF AMMONIA has fully maintained the firm tendency referred to last week and, with strong demand continuing, is considerably dearer at all ports. Beekton terms, 12l. 15s.; London and Leith, 12l. 17s. 6d.; Hull, 12l. 12s. 6d. to 12l. 13s. 9d.

ALKALI-PRODUCE.—Bleaching powder moving fairly well at unchanged rates. Softwood casks, free on rails, 6l. 7s. 6d. per ton; f.o.b. Tyne and Liverpool for export, 6l. 10s. to 7l. per ton. Caustic soda in steady demand, 76 to 77 per cent., 10l. 7s. 6d. to 10l. 15s.; 70 per cent., 9l. 15l. to 10l.; and 60 per cent., 8l. 15s. to 9l. per ton. Ammonia alkali, 58 per cent., in strong request and steadily maintained, at 4l. 10s. to 4l. 15s. per ton, free on rails in bags. Soda-crystals firm, at 62s. 6d. per ton, f.o.b. Tyne, and 67s. 6d. per ton, f.o.b. Liverpool. Bicarbonate of soda without change, at 6l. 7s. 6d. to 6l. 12s. 6d. per ton in large casks, f.o.b. Liverpool, and 6l. 15s. to 7l. per ton in 1-cwt. kegs. Saltsake very quiet and a shade lower, at 22s. to 23s. per ton in bulk, free on rails. Hyposulphite of soda, in spite of steady demand, still keeps very low in value: ½-cwt. casks, 5l. 5s. to 5l. 15s. per ton, free on rails or free on board; 1-cwt. kegs, 6l. to 7l. 5s. per ton, according to quantity and quality. Sulphate of soda (Glaubers salts) continues to move well, at unchanged figures of 27s. 6d. to 32s. 6d. per ton, free on rails in bags. Chlorates of potash and soda keep very quiet, and are without any improvement in value: potash,

2½d. to 3d. per lb., and soda, 3½d. to 3¼d. per lb. Yellow prussiate of potash has a shade firmer tendency, but so far is unchanged, at 5¼d. to 5¾d. per lb. for best Lancashire makes. Silicates of soda in steady request, both on home and export account: 140° Tw, 4l. 2s. 6d. to 4l. 12s. 6d. per ton; 100° Tw, 3l. 12s. 6d. to 4l. 2s. 6d. per ton; and 75° Tw, 3l. 5s. to 3l. 15s. per ton, f.o.b. Tyne or Liverpool in usual casks, according to quantity and destination.

Liverpool Drug-market.

Liverpool, May 23.

CASTOR OIL.—Steadiness still characterises the market for good seconds Calcutta on the spot, 2¼d. being asked for store parcels, and the quay has been cleared. First-pressure French is held for 2¼d. per lb. Second-pressure French is offered at 2¾d. per lb., but in limited supply.

GINGER (AFRICAN).—A further upward movement has taken place in this, and 37s. per cwt. is now asked for good sound root.

CANARY-SEED.—Considerable movement has taken place in this, and 1,400 bags are reported sold at 34s. to 35s. 6d. per quarter, and since these purchases the price has steadily advanced to 40s. per quarter for good bright Turkish.

ARSENIC is firmly held at 13l. to 13l. 15s. per ton, according to holder.

HONEY.—Business continues to be in limited compass, but there is more inquiry on the market, and sales of Chilean are recorded at late rates.

ACACIA SORTS.—Further sales of fine white have been made at 40s. per cwt., 48 serons selling in one line at this figure. For similar grade 45s. is now asked, and very little is offering.

BEESWAX (CHILIAN).—A small parcel of Chilean at auction sold with good competition—3 bags pale yellow at 7l. 17s. 6d. per cwt., and 1 bag greyish at 7l. 10s. per cwt. For 19 cwt. pale yellow at auction 7l. 15s. has been realised.

QUILLAYA.—A good many tons have changed hands at from 12l. 17s. 6d. to 13l. 2s. 6d. per ton, the last-named price being lowest for any quantity.

GRAINS OF PARADISE.—Only limited supplies are available at 70s. per cwt.

GUM CATICHU.—The market has been practically cleared, and 40s. per cwt. is now asked for good free cubes.

JABORANDI-LEAVES.—The recent import has been cleared off the market at prices ranging from 1s. 5½d. to 1s. 9½d. per lb.

German Drug-market.

Hamburg, May 27.

Business is very quiet, and there is little doing on our drug-market just now.

AGAR-AGAR is firm; spot is quoted 310m. and forward delivery 295m. per 100 kilos.

CAMPHOR, REFINED, is dull and declining; the makers' price is still officially 435m. per 100 kilos, but second hand offers at 415m. per 100 kilos., and perhaps a shade under this.

CORIANDER SEED is scarce, at 20m. per 100 kilos. for spot delivery.

COCAINE has been reduced 50m. per kilo. by the factories, who now quote 550m. per kilo.

CONDURANGO is flat, at 120m. to 110m. per 100 kilos.

CUMIN SEED is steady, at 57m. to 51m. per 100 kilos.

CEVADILLA SEED is quiet and lower, at 90m. per 100 kilos.

ERGOT is firm and scarce; Russian is quoted 340m. to 315m., and Spanish 350m. to 355m. per 100 kilos.

MENTHOL for spot delivery is very scarce, and held at 32m. per kilo., but does not show much activity.

JAPANESE WAX is very firm; 74m. per 100 kilos. has been paid, and 76m. is now asked.

SANTONIN is firmly held, at 38m. per 100 kilos.

STAR ANISEED is dull, at 118m. per 100 kilos.

COD-LIVER OIL is very firm, with non-congealing oil quoted 115m. per barrel.

CASTOR OIL is steady, but the demand is only small.

CASSIA OIL is neglected, at 5½m. to 6m. per kilo.

American Drug-market.

New York, May 20.

The market presents few features of interest. The consuming demand is not heavy, and transactions rarely exceed jobbing proportions.

ARROWROOT.—St. Vincent is higher on account of the damage to the crops on the island, and 2c. to 10c. per lb. is asked in barrels.

BALSAMS.—Copaiba is in light supply, and firm at 36c. to 40c. per lb. for prime Central American, but little business is doing. Peru has declined to \$1.25.

BEESWAX.—Business is restricted owing to scarcity of supplies. No yellow is obtainable below 31½c., and up to 35c. is asked for prime goods.

BUCHU-LEAVES are a trifle easier, and, while quotations show no change, current figures are being shaded.

CANNABIS INDICA.—Prime green tops are strong at 70c., with small parcels obtainable at 67½c. The tendency is upward.

CINCHONIDIA is quiet, at 24c. to 25c. per oz.

COCA-LEAVES.—Truxillo are selling freely at 21c. to 22c.

COD LIVER OIL.—Demand is seasonably small, but prices are moving upward, and \$29.50 is now an inside figure for prime good.

GOLDEN-SEAL (Hydrastis) has sold up to 52c., and the market is firmer. Demand is not heavy.

JALAP is easy, at 9c. to 10c. per lb.

GAMBOGE is quiet but firm, and prime pipe is held at 72c. to 75c. per lb.

OIL OF PEPPERMINT has sold at \$1.65, and the market is decidedly easier.

OPIMUM is a trifle firmer, but \$2.80 will still buy.

SARSAPARILLA.—Mexican is quiet at 6¼c. to 6½c., and Honduras at 28c. to 31c. per lb.

Cablegrams.

SMYRNA, May 23, 11 A.M.—Values on the opium-market are well maintained. The sales for the week ending Wednesday evening amount to 30 cases. Copious rains have fallen, especially in the lower districts, where damage to the crop is reported.

BERGEN, May 23, 7 20 P.M.—Continued poor results are reported from the Finmarken district, and 115s. per barrel, f.o.b., is now asked for best Lofoten non-congealing cod-liver oil. Up to date, total catch of cod has been 40,900,000, against 46,750,000 at the corresponding period of last year. This has yielded 18,600 barrels, against 30,000 barrels in 1901.

HAMBURG, May 29.—Cod-liver oil has advanced to 112m. per barrel. Star aniseed is lower at 115m. per 100 kilos. HGH oil of peppermint is steady at 8¼ n. per lb., and both ergot and Japanese wax are firm.

NEW YORK, May 29.—Business here is quiet. Opium is in a firmer position owing to the advance in Smyrna; \$2.85 per lb. is now asked. Menthol has advanced to \$4 per lb. Caffeine has declined to \$3.25 per lb. American HGH oil of peppermint is firmer at \$2, and bulk oil is quoted \$1.70. Mexican sarsaparilla is lower at 6c. per lb. Cod-liver oil is advancing, \$30 being asked for best non-congealing per barrel. Simarubra-bark is higher, 23c. per lb. now being asked.

Soda in China.

Among the imports into the port of Cankiang which appear for the first time as a separate entry, is British carbonate of soda, of which 29,483 cwt., valued at 10,694l., was shipped. The Chinese have long used soda for washing, cooking, dyeing, and bleaching purposes, but the native stuff is very inferior, and this fact has led Messrs. Brunner, Mond & Co. to try their sodas on the China market, and with considerable success. The soda is, of course, not only purer, but can actually be laid down cheaper. The large sale of this make has affected the dealers in native soda rather severely, and they have caused rumours to be circulated that an epidemic of throat-troubles from which the Chinkiang province has been suffering (due to the extreme dryness of the past winter) is the result of using foreign soda. Two local magistrates have been found to give support to this view by public proclamation, and the Chinkiang Taotai has given tacit countenance to their proceedings. Another branch of Messrs. Brunner, Mond & Co.'s business which they hope to extend is the sale of chemical fertilisers, and object-lessons are being given by their agent on wheatfields in the neighbourhood of Chinkiang, one-half of a field being chemically fertilised and the other half being dealt with by the farmer in his own way. If superiority of the fertilised portions is in any way marked, a bright future for these products in China may be looked for. So says the British Consul at Chinkiang.

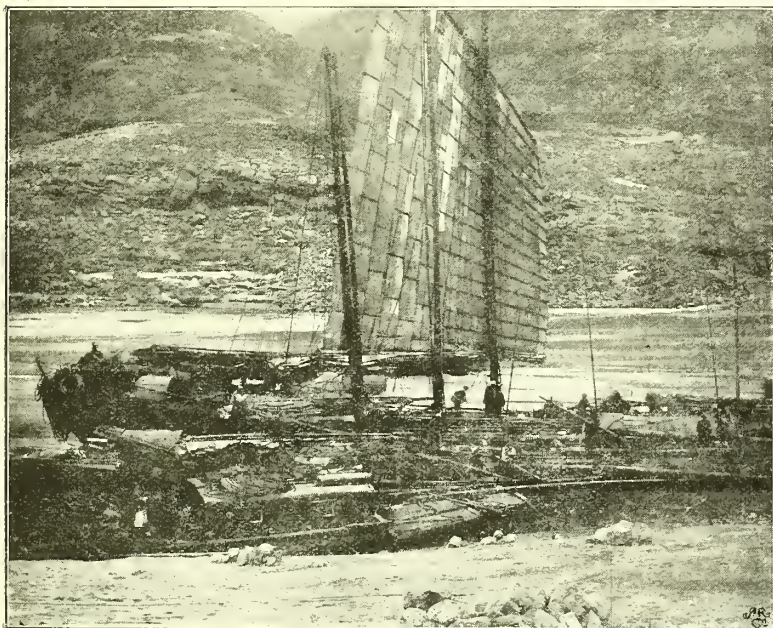
German Customs Tariff.

The Customs Tariff Committee of the Reichstag at its sitting on May 28 passed Clauses 270, 271, 272, exempting from duty hydrochloric acid, sulphuric acid, nitric acid, rejecting a motion for the imposition of a duty of one mark on hydrochloric acid and sulphuric acid, and a motion in favour of a duty of one mark on hydrochloric acid only. The committee also passed without amendment Clauses 273, 274, 276, and 277, dealing with other acids.

Chinese Wood-oil.

By AUGUSTINE HENRY, M.A., F.L.S., &c.

WHEN travelling on the Yangtse above Hankow, nothing is more pleasing to the European than the sight of the fleets of beautiful junks which sail up the river to enter the great lake in Hunan. They are marvellously clean, and their sides glisten in the sun like mirrors. These boats are coated over with wood-oil, which is the universal substitute for paint in Central China. The timbers of boats and the woodwork of houses are preserved by this remarkable substance, which is called *t'ung yu* by the Chinese. This oil is obtained by pressure from the seeds of a tree known to botanists as *Aleurites cordata*, Steud. *T'ung* is rather a



[Photo by Mr. A. E. Pratt, Author of "Through the Snows to Tibet,"

CHINESE JUNKS LYING AT ANCHOR ON THE YANGTSE RIVER.

The junks are varnished with Chinese wood-oil, which enables them to withstand the friction of the swift currents and preserves the wood.

general name in China for several trees with large foliage, such as *Paulownia* (two species), *Sterculia platanifolia*, &c.; and the *Aleurites* indeed has leaves much resembling the last-named tree.

Wood-oil is well known in this country to specialists; but it is only of late years that it has been used to any extent in England. Even now it is scarcely a regular article in the London market. I understand, however, that it is imported directly in considerable quantities by certain large firms and companies, who preserve a good deal of secrecy concerning their mode of using it. It would appear to be employed as a substitute for linseed oil in the making of paint, and it is possible that it enters into the composition of some varnishes. It is shipped from China in casks weighing about 3 cwt. each.

My object in writing this paper is not only to draw attention to the useful properties of the oil, but also to point out that the tree which supplies it should be planted largely in suitable localities in certain of our colonies and in the United States.

Aleurites cordata belongs to the *Euphorbiaceæ*, and is

indigenous to China and Japan. It is said also to occur in Cochin China, but it may only be planted there, as it is occasionally in Singapore and other tropical countries. I have met with the tree wild in the mountainous parts of Hupeh in Central China, at elevations of from 500 to 5,000 feet; and it attains a height of about 40 feet. It is largely planted in mountainous districts in the provinces of Hupeh, Szechwan, Hunan, Chekiang and Fukien. In Central China it succeeds best in rocky barren spots, where there is a thin soil, and where farming is impossible. Cultivated trees rarely exceed 20 feet in height; but they have large spreading crowns. The leaves are large, broadly ovate, acuminate, cordate at the base; and are either entire or three- to five-cuspidate or three- to five-lobed. The flowers are ornamental, generally pink in colour, and very numerous. The fruits, which ripen in

autumn, are about the size of apples, green, and containing three or four large seeds. The seeds are occasionally met with in the London market, and contain about 35 per cent. by weight of oil. They are poisonous, causing vomiting and purging. A small tree will bear 100 or 200 lbs. weight of fruits; and little labour is required either in planting the trees or in collecting the fruits. The climate of those parts of China where the tree is most cultivated is an extreme one. The summer is hot, the temperature rising to 100° F. in July and August, which are very dry months. The winter is cold, snow often lying on the ground for days, but severe frosts are unknown. The tree is also planted much further south, and will succeed in tropical regions. It comes soon into bearing, and would seem to be very suitable for planting over large tracts of the United States, and in certain of our possessions, as Ceylon and the Nilgiris, in Natal, and in the mountainous parts perhaps of the West Indies. It can be tried in barren mountainous regions, where farming or ordinary planting would be impossible. The supply available in China is probably only large enough for native consumption; and any great demand for the oil from abroad would undoubtedly raise the price very

soon. Once the useful properties of the oil are generally known, its consumption in the arts may become very considerable.

The Chinese extract the oil from the seeds by rude wooden presses with wedges. Hankow is the great Chinese market for the oil, and it arrives there from the country districts in tubs fitted with tight-fitting lids. It is thence exported to all parts of China. The Chinese distinguish two kinds of the oil, black and white. *White t'ung oil* is cold-drawn, and is a yellow, transparent, moderately thick oil, used in Central China for varnishing furniture and umbrellas, for lighting-purposes, and for making oiled paper. Most of the specimens which I have seen in the museums at Kew and Bloomsbury Square are of this kind. One from Hong-Kong had a white deposit in the bottom of the bottle. *Black t'ung oil* is extracted by heat and pressure, and is a thick, blackish, opaque liquid. It is cheaper in price than the other kind, and is used for coarser work, as in making putty used in caulking boats, for painting boats, &c. There is a specimen at Kew of this kind, which was sent from Pekin by Dr. Bretschneider. This kind is apparently never imported into England.

The uses of wood-oil in the Far East are numerous. The Japanese use it in their lacquer-work, applying the oil as a preliminary coating to the articles which are to be covered with the lacquer, which is derived from *Rhus vernicifera*. The Chinese, in using the same varnish or lacquer, mix it with the wood-oil. The best kind of Chinese ink is prepared from the soot obtained by burning wood-oil. It is also used medicinally, as an application in skin-diseases, ulcers, &c. Apparently, when applied to woodwork it solidifies into a resinous layer, which is impermeable to water and resistant to even more powerful solvents. It is also used by the Chinese in mixing paints.

The most remarkable property of the oil is its extraordinary siccative quality, which exceeds that of any other oil known. It is this quality which may make it of great importance in this country. Those interested in the chemistry of the oil will of course read the various papers which have been written on the subject. The first investigator was Cloez; see *Comptes Rendus*, vol. lxxxi. 1875, 469, and *Bull. Soc. Chim.* xxvi. 286, and xxviii. 23.

Later, Messrs. Davies and Holmes wrote articles concerning the properties and uses of wood-oil, which were published in the *Pharmaceutical Journal* [3] xv. 636, 637. The oil was also examined by Mr. J. H. B. Jenkins, and his report is contained in *Jour. Soc. Chem. Indust.* (1897) xvi. 195. As illustrative of the drying quality of the oil, I may quote from Mr. Jenkins's paper the following paragraph:—

"Four grammes of the oil was exposed in the boiling-water oven in a shallow porcelain dish 7 cm. in diameter. After $\frac{1}{4}$ hour's exposure there was evidence of a skin commencing to form around the edges. In two hours the oil would not flow, and was entirely covered by a crinkled skin. The average gain of weight during four hours' exposure was 0.36 per cent. per hour. For comparison, raw linseed oil was exposed in another dish: after four hours there was no evidence of a tendency to 'skin,' neither was there any sensible increase in weight."

A Fountain Display.

By G. MORREY, Pharmaceutical Chemist

ONE of the most attractive displays out of many I have had has been a fountain worked from the ordinary main water-supply. I have frequently noticed cases where people

have brought their friends either into my pharmacy or outside my windows in order to show them the display. There may be others who would like to work one, so I give a short explanation of mine. I first obtained from an ironmonger a gun-metal fountain-jet, such as are used for fountains in lakes, &c. (letter A in figure). This was attached to an iron pipe B, $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch, passed through the

cheap flat round tin pan, 22 inches diameter, for the bottom bowl, and the top one was an ordinary *papier-mache* show-bowl, 12 inches diameter, as supplied by Messrs. W. B. Fordham & Sons. These I painted light green. When the connection is made with the tap, if the water is very carefully turned on, a beautiful spray is thrown up from the jet A. The height to which the water is thrown up can be easily regulated at the tap. The water falls into bowl C, and, when full, overflows into bowl D; it is then carried away from the lower bowl D by means of $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch composition gas-piping, attached with rubber tubing to outlet E, 1 inch from top of bowl. The waste water is conducted to the sewer, or may be used for ordinary cleaning-purposes. The piping for waste water must not be less than $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch, or, owing to many bends, it may become stopped up. The outlet F is an emergency exit, placed $\frac{1}{2}$ inch above E. The two exits E and F should be covered with wire gauze, to keep extraneous matter out of pipe. The whole of the connections would be better all strong rubber, but in most cases gas-compo. can be obtained cheaper.

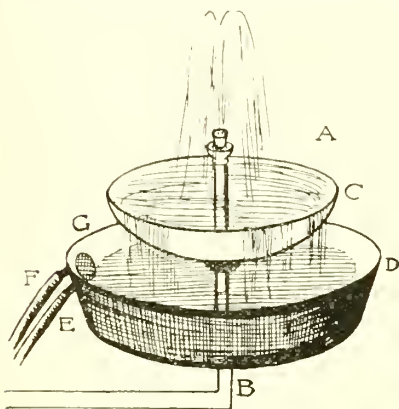


HOW THE FOUNTAIN LOOKS.

The fountain is now ready for fixing, and may be placed in the window or centre of pharmacy facing the door, arranged on boxes about 3 feet from the floor. In either case, a good mirror must be placed exactly behind the fountain-jet. Drape the mirror with coloured art muslin, make a striking display of the goods it is desirable to advertise all around the fountain-stand, interspersed with pretty ferns, flowering plants, or cut flowers. In the larger bowl place some clean sand and pretty shells, with about a dozen goldfish; in the smaller bowl three tiny china floating swans or any other available novelty.

The cost of the entire display, including fitting up by a plumber, should not exceed about 20s., and it may be put away in the winter and brought out quite fresh each spring. During the hot weather it keeps the place nice and cool, and customers frequently remark how refreshing it looks. A much more elaborate affair may be arranged by those who care to spend more money on it, but I have described how I did it in a small country town, and I find it has paid me many times over for the outlay, by the attention it has drawn to my establishment.

Market Drayton.



HOW THE FOUNTAIN WORKS.

bottom of two bowls, C and D, which form the basin of the fountain. This was for the water-supply from the tap of the main, to which it was connected by a sufficient length of $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch composition gas-piping, a few inches of $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch rubber tubing, making the connections, so that it can easily be disconnected if required. The bowls may be any size or shape that can easily be obtained. In my own case I procured a